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THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,

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Will be published, for the present, once a week, or oftener, if necessity demands, at the low rate of $2 per annum, to mail subscribers, payable invariably in advance.

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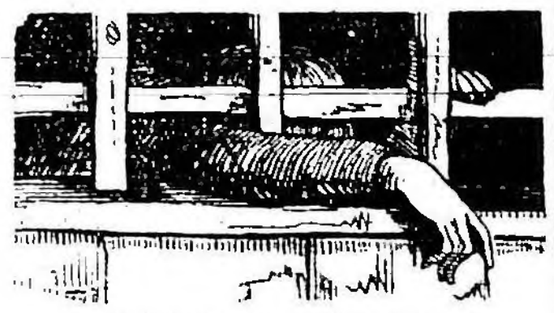
LIVES OF THE FELONS.

NO. II.—CONTINUED.



ROBERT SUTTON,

ALIAS "BOB THE WHEELER."

CHAPTER IV.

After the arrest of Reed, the trial of Ware for perjury, which was fast approaching (having been set down for the first day in the March term), had a new prospective feature added to it. The papers announced that the third accomplice in the burglary and forgery had been found, and the circumstance was looked upon as a strong corroboration of Ware's statements. It militated of course against Redmond, and expressions of regret were rife that he had been tried so soon.

On Reed's examination on the day after his arrest, he expressed a desire to see Ware. They were accordingly confronted with each other, though without any announcement to either of the other's presence.

Both being strangers, no recognition of course took place, and the wondering spectators stood amazed at the singular address and self-possession of these supposed accomplices. At length Ware was asked if he could recognize Jack Reed among the persons in the room, and upon his answering in the negative, the latter was pointed out, and he was asked again if he did not know him. He replied as before, "No!" whereupon Reed sprang forward, and with a volley of imprecations, exclaimed, "You don't know me, eh! Well, I am that Jack Reed whose character you have attempted to defame!" Both then were taken back to their respective cells.

After his second examination, Reed requested that his trunk might be brought to him for the purpose of a change of clothing, and directed where it could be found. Hays was present when it was opened, and as piece by piece was taken out, he bestowed upon them a most scrutinizing examination. At length his eye fell upon the pantaloons which had been taken from the Howlands' store, and a short scrutiny discovered the name of the clerk to whom they had belonged, inscribed upon the inside lining. It was then decided that Ware and Reed *had* been accomplices, and that the greater portion of the former's story was true. No soul, even for a moment, supposed that Ware himself was innocent of the crimes which he had so voluntarily avowed. Indeed, the advancement of such a notion, by any one, would have been treated as the aberration of a disordered brain! In the ignorance of his real crime and his true motives, it appeared to all to be against nature, and in violation of its first law—self-preservation—that a man should confess to such a dark and perilous debasement, and yet be innocent. So far as this, was the truth from any chance of being guessed at.

A few days after his incarceration, Reed was overheard to say, in a conversation with the inmate of an adjoining cell, "They think, now that they have got me, that all forgery is at an end; but in three or four months they will find that I was a mere baby in the business. I intended to have made $100,000, and then to have quitted the country. Hays, when he arrested me, got the wrong man. If he had caught the person who was with me, he would have blasted all my prospects forever! Every thing was under his breast!" Shortly after this he was delivered up, on a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts, to take his trial in Boston for the $10,000 forgery.

On the 8th of March the trial of Ware for conspiracy and perjury was called on, Wm. M. Price and James Phœnix, Esqs., appearing as counsel for the defendant.

The proceedings were a mere repetition of those of the former trial. The real test was Redmond's innocence or guilt, and he was to to be, to the same extent, the victim or the gainer by the result. He was safe, it is true, from further legal persecution, but he had yet before him the more momentous task of raising from his fate the terrible and crushing weight of public doubt and prejudice.

Though the witnesses on this trial were the same as those who had been introduced before, there was a sensible, and to the complainant, a fearful difference in their testimony. Before, some of them spoke in measured terms and with partial hesitation as to his identity, to guard against the danger of consigning an unfortunate man to life-long punishment and everlasting infamy, but now that their testimony was asked to protect from savage persecution a man who deserved some favor for his confession, was reversed.

What had been stated before with caution and qualified expression, was now point blank denouncement, and darker than ever grew the horizon of Redmond's destiny. On the second day, moved by the tremendous excitement of the proceedings, Holdgate himself entered the Court-room to see the sport. It was at the opening of the Court, and Redmond himself had not yet arrived. All eyes were at once turned upon the Pewterer, and, deceived by the remarkable resemblance, the spectators wondered why the complainant took his seat outside the bar among the audience. Redmond's appearance; a few minutes afterwards, dispelled the illusion, though it did not allay the amazement, and the bewildered beholders paid but little attention to the proceedings, until the Pewterer, abashed by the general gaze, got up and left the place.

The proceedings of this day increased the danger of the complainant. Cloud after cloud kept gathering about his head, and lowered with increasing gloom at every new stage of the day's business. Scarcely one credulous imagination clung to his cause, and, succumbing to his malignant destiny, he himself had almost relinquished the faintest hope. There was one person, however, and that person of unerring sagacity of mind, who still adhered to the notion of his innocence. Jacob Hays had refused, through all the evidence against it, to relinquish his original belief; and to the last besought the District Attorney to postpone Ware's trial, to furnish him with a fair opportunity of unravelling the mystery and of ferreting out the guilty parties. For this he was not only very harshly repulsed, but very severely animadverted upon; and there were those who did not hesitate to insinuate that he was secretly in Redmond's interest. Disregarding all this, and relying entirely upon his own energy, and the good fortune which had hitherto attended all his enterprises, the high constable still persisted in his views, and never relaxed for a moment his endeavors to establish their correctness. At the last hour on the second day, when Redmond's latest hopes were flickering in the socket, he came hastily into the Court-room and earnestly besought the prosecuting officer to delay the case until the following day, promising, if that favor were extended him, he would produce a person who would conclusively prove Redmond's innocence.

"You surprise me, Mr. Hays," said the District Attorney; then pausing for a moment, he added, "I do not think it can be done, we shall be ready in a few moments to sum up."

The constable then drew closer, and made a whispered communication, which appeared to enforce a profound impression upon the listener. The latter answered it, after another pause, by nodding acquiescence, and the officer left the Court as hastily as he had entered it.

The District Attorney then made a motion that the Court should adjourn till the following day, and, after some opposition, he carried his point, being obliged, however, to promise not to introduce any new testimony, unless it was of a character that would alter the whole complexion of the case.

We must now follow Mr. Hays, and endeavor to learn who was the man whom he had promised to produce, to effect this wonderful revolution.

The escape of Reed's accomplice in the confusion of the latter's arrest in Broadway, had occasioned in the high constable's breast a deep chagrin. It had arisen from no fault or oversight of his own, but he set about to retrieve the mishap with the same earnestness as if it involved a personal interest. Stevens had fled to Philadelphia, and Hays had followed him on. Ferretted there at every turn by his pursuer, the rogue fled back, but with a faithful instinct the officer came sweating on his trail. He lost the scent, however, in this city, and for several days remained at fault. This was an excessive disappointment, both to his professional pride as well as to his hopes of establishing Redmond's innocence before Ware's trial should be over. The last chance for the latter was fast drawing to a close when he received a piece of information that immediately revived all his most sanguine expectations. A lot of boys playing in a lumber yard in Wooster street, next to the corner of Grand, discovered under some logs a small tin box, tied in a handkerchief, which, on being opened, was found to contain several blank bills of exchange, blank notes of hand, post notes, from which the filling up had been extracted, and a wig. These were brought to the Police Office, and Hays commenced inquiries, which resulted in the discovery that a man and his wife, calling themselves Atkinson, had lately taken board at a house on the corner of Wooster and Spring streets. At day-break in the morning of Saturday the 8th of March, the morning when the Court was to open to hear the final arguments of counsel in the case of Ware, Hays knocked at the door, and on being let in proceeded at once to the sleeping chamber of the suspected pair. Without pausing to give them any notice, he burst open the door, and before Stevens, for it was he, could spring to his pistols on the table, he held him fast within his grasp. Delivering him then to the charge of the assistant who accompanied him, he commenced a search of the apartment and of the prisoner's baggage. This resulted in the discovery of the sum of $1000, enclosed in a bladder, and carefully secreted between the beds; two heavy gold watches, several valuable trinkets, another wig, a magnificent pair of black whiskers, several of the papers taken from the Howlands' store, and a variety of chemical tests used for extracting inks. In addition to these, various articles of costly merchandize were found, a large proportion of which was discovered upon examination to be of the goods of which the Messrs. Sheldons had been robbed in the fall of the previous year.

The post-notes, which were ten in number, of $500 each, were identified as the property of the Messrs. Allens of Wall street, who were among the victims of a mail robbery which had been committed about two years before, as we have previously stated. Only the signatures of these remained, the rest of the inscriptions having been extracted, with consummate skill. Hays now drew a breath of satisfaction. A witness was found who could successfully confute the perjuries of Ware, and vindicate, by irrefragable evidence, the innocence of Redmond of any partnership or complicity in his supposed designs.

The Court opened at the usual hour. The counsel on both sides came in, prepared to make their final efforts in the case. With this exception, the summing up of the proceedings were considered closed. The District Attorney, relying upon Mr. Hays, delayed the preliminary formula as long as possible, in expectation of the promised witness. At length, procrastination having been stretched to its extremest limit, Mr. Phœnix rose to address the jury in favor of the prisoner. Deeply impressed with a conviction of Redmond's criminality, he had concentrated the powers of his eloquence to inflict a terrible vengeance upon the wretch who had dared to fling a defiance into the very face of Justice by this audacious complaint. Breathless with interest, the spectators disposed themselves to observe the agonies which the merciless scorn of his brilliant executioners would wring in torture from his guilty bosom.

At this moment the high constable entered the Court, and produced Stevens to redeem his pledge. Considerable opposition was made against re-opening the case, and the intelligence of the Court was appealed to, to say, if, after all testimony which had been already introduced, and which was so perfect in all its parts, it could be reasonably expected that any thing material could remain behind. Concluding, the defence denounced the whole matter as an unworthy artifice, which was sure to recoil, in disgrace to the proposers, if it were persisted in.

The District Attorney, however, declared himself willing to incur all such risks, and Stevens was put upon the stand.

Being apprised of his rights to withhold any evidence that might tend to criminate himself, he contented himself with simply stating that he had never had any acquaintance with Ware, whatever, and that he had only seen Redmond once before, and that was in consequence of being prompted by curiosity to go and see him after the papers had made so much noise about him. Stevens is described at this time to have been a man of about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high and slim, with a pale and intellectual countenance, a prominent nose, dark hair, cropped short and shaved high upon his temples to permit the adaptation of false whiskers. The Howland checks and the contents of the tin box were then produced, and Stevens was required to try on the wigs found in the latter. The surprising difference which they caused in his appearance excited general admiration. During his examination some ideas flashed upon the mind of Mr. Phœnix, and when the witness descended from the stand, that gentleman leaned over to his associate, and in the fervor of his new impressions exclaimed, "By Heaven, Price, I believe Redmond to be an innocent man!" Mr. Price, himself, had been forcibly struck by the same idea, but actuated by a proper caution he besought his associate not to be too precipitate, but to wait a moment until he could hold some private conversation with Stevens; that Stevens had desired to have him for his counsel, and the probability was that he could get something out of him. Price, then, by the special permission of the Court, took the forger aside. He showed him the absolute certainty of his conviction on the evidences produced, pointed to the crushed and suffering Redmond, and appealed to his manhood for a latent redemption of his offence by acknowledging the truth. The better portion of the man's soul was touched, and confiding the real facts to his counsel, he informed him that he

was defending a fiend. Price then turned to Ware, and in the same undertone, that he had used with Stevens, expressed to him his detestation of his utter infamy and his intention to throw up his defence in disgust.

Finally turning to the Court, he stated that he had conferred with the witness, and also with the defendant, and that from these conversations, and likewise from the testimony, he had arrived at the full assurance that Redmond, the man whom he had been honestly persecuting, was *an innocent man!* That the defence of Ware was, under this conviction, neither tenable nor justifiable, and that he therewith threw up his case. Mr. Phœnix immediately rose after him, and stated his full concurrence with his associate, touching the abandonment of the defence and his equally firm conviction of *Mr. Redmond's perfect innocence.*

It is difficult to describe the sensation which this singular declaration produced in the crowded Court-room. The proceedings, which had been strikingly dramatic in all their stages, had wound up with a miracle. The spectators, the Court, nay the prosecuting officers, were not only amazed but thunderstruck, and the majority almost mistrusted that they were the victims of enchantment.

The most powerful effect was visible upon Redmond. His care-worn, fixed and haggard features were agitated for a moment with convulsive tremor, the tears gushed in fountains from his eyes, and sinking his head between his clasped hands, he uttered a fervent ejaculation of "Thank God! Thank God!"

When the confusion and excitement had in some degree subsided, and the repeated admonitions of the crier of the Court had restored a partial order, the Recorder, with a moistened eye and a voice quavering with emotion, rose to address the jury. In the brief charge which the consuming anxiety of the whole Court rendered necessary, he observed that Redmond stood before them almost a ruined man—blighted in character and deserted by his friends. That by the arrest of Stevens, new light had been thrown upon the affair which tended to the irrefragable declaration of his innocence, and that it would hardly expose one to the imputation of superstition to say—"the finger of the Almighty God is in this matter!"

The Jury then retired, but immediately returned, and upon being questioned by the clerk in usual form, replied by the voice of their foreman—"We find David Ware *guilty* of wilful perjury."

On the rendition of this verdict the excitement broke out afresh. The whole audience betrayed their conviction in accordance with the various materials of which it was composed. There were streaming eyes, murmurs of applause, and mutterings of execration against the malignant wretch who had been so miraculously up-tripped in his deep designs. Redmond was caught up in the arms of his counsel and his previously hesitating friends, and the frantic joy of some of the most mercurial in the dense assemblage expressed itself in violent expressions of delight. At this fatal reflux of the tide which had hitherto flowed so steadily in his favor, Ware only suffered a momentary discomfiture, and then recovering his immeasurable effrontery, he blustered about being betrayed, denounced the prosecution, maligned his counsel, impugned the integrity of the Recorder, and was finally dragged out of Court venting the most bitter imprecations against Redmond and all opposed against him. The curtain fell upon the second act.

CHAPTER V.

On returning home, Redmond found his house illuminated to receive him. The distrustful friends who had cut loose from him in his adversity, flocked round like flies to share the evening festivities which had been suddenly prepared to welcome his rare deliverance from yawning peril, and the banking clerks who had sworn so pertinaciously to his identity, shrunk in chagrin from the reproaches of their various acquaintances.

This violent fever of good fortune was doomed, however, to a partial reaction. The community, who had not partaken of the actual excitements of the Court-room, began to inquire what was the nature of the secret evidence which, though withheld from Court and jury, had shifted certainty from one side to another, and several of the press denounced the weakness of the court which, on the bare statement of an attorney, had set aside indubitable evidence and substituted in its place a mere chimera, and demanded for Ware the common justice of a trial. Even those who had been members of the jury began to rub their eyes and mistrust that they had been the victims of some skilfully-prepared delusion. In this general suspicion, Mr. Price and the High Constable fared the worst.

The energy of this latter person was destined to soon dispel this last and lingering cloud. We must leave him at present, however, to attend to the thickening events which now began to crowd upon the finale in quick succession. Roused from her torpor, Justice had at last resolved to make amends for her former inaction. On the 14th March, six days after his arrest, Stevens was tried and convicted on the Sheldon robbery, but sentence was withheld in the hope of extracting from him some information in relation to his accomplices. For this purpose he was applied to by Alderman Valentine, who had officiated as one of the members of the Court upon his trial and who promised him an exemption from punishment in case he delivered up the guilty parties in the Howland robbery. Swayed by this motive and moved as well by a sincere disgust for Sutton, he consented. Revenge had more to do with this resolve than selfishness, and the forger smiled to think how strength had shifted sides and made his grasp so much more terrible on Sutton's fate than the latter's insulting menace had been upon his person. The tee-totum had fallen at his call and the first loser was now the master of the board. Two days after his conviction the Pewterer and Pugilist were both arrested and consigned to the same prison which had incarcerated Redmond. They had been trembling ever since the first moment of Stevens' apprehension, but not daring to move, had been obliged to set quietly down and doggedly await their fate.

Justice had now fairly rolled up her sleeves and entered on her work, and not content with the summary disposal of Ware and Stevens, and the detection of Sutton and Holdgate, had on the very day after the Stevens' trial, condemned Reed in the Municipal Court of Boston on the $10,000 forgery, and sentenced him to *fifteen days solitary confinement and eight years hard labor* in the Massachusetts State prison. The $6,000 found upon his person at the time of his arrest, was paid back to the broker from whom it had bee obtained, but the bill for $5000 francs, being proved to have been purchased previous to the forgery, was retained subject to his order or his resumption on release.

The circle of a month brought round the ordeal to the last two villains of the band, and the 18th of April saw them in the felon's dock for trial. They made a most obstinate defence, and both brought numerous witnesses to testify to their good character. Among these on Holdgate's side, were the father of his affianced bride, and Moccasin Jackson, who proved the Pewterer at the time of the forgeries to have been in the receipt of profits from his business varying from seventy to eighty dollars a week, leaving the impression that a thriving artisan, with such an income, could have no inducement to commit a crime. Edward A. Nicoll, still persisting in his first impressions against Redmond, was found ranged on the side of the defence. Redmond was also on the witness' stand against instruments of his injuries. We need not delay the result. Both the prisoners were found GUILTY.

On the following day they were brought out for sentence. The interest of the torturing drama had now attained its climax, and the Court-room was more densely choked with human life than ever. Holdgate was pale as death. He thought of the tender girl who had cast her unhappy fate in his lost and benighted horoscope, and his heart failed him. Sutton was cold and blank, dogged and sullen.

The Recorder expatiated at length upon the enormity of their offence; he pictured with touching power the tremendous wrongs of Redmond; and, addressing himself to the artisan, he adverted to the prosperity which he had enjoyed without the aid of crime. He then wrung his bosom with measureless agony, by an allusion to the perspective joys of honorable love which he had so recklessly forfeited for a lingering and living death in that awful tomb, over whose frowning portals should be written, as on the fabled gates of Hell—

"Let him who enters here leave hope behind!"

The Pewterer could not bear this harrowing torture, and sinking under his torments, he burst into a flood of tears and sobbed aloud.

Sutton still remained cold and impassable as granite, and the only emotion that was visible upon his inflexible countenance was a slight curl of scorn that quivered for an instant on his lip at his partner's weak emotions.

Turning to him, the Recorder addressed him quite at length. He held him chargeable with the chief burden of the crimes which had delivered all his associates to the vengeance of the law, and in depicturing the future consequences of his guilt, made a feeling allusion to the delicate situation of his wife, and the future offspring whom no rational hope promised him to see this side the grave. The dreadful ordeal then concluded with the following expression:

Robert Sutton and James Holdgate, the court sentence you to incarceration in the state prison, *at hard labor*, FOR LIFE! May you make amends by repentance to Almighty God for the crimes you have committed, and may your awful fate be a warning to others, that, though wickedness may prosper for a time, outraged justice will inevitably avenge itself upon the transgressor.

As these terrible words passed the Recorder's lips, Holdgate sunk almost lifeless in his seat, and then burst into a storm of grief, so violent, that the whole court room echoed with his agonizing sobs. Sutton betrayed no emotion beyond a sudden and deadly paleness that in despite of his resolve, bleached for a moment his harsh and stony features. It fled as sudden as it came, and then all was as cold and impenetrable as before.

The tragedy had but one more scene, and that was finished by the consignment of Ware to the State Prison for five years for perjury, and Stevens to fourteen years incarceration for the Sheldon robbery. It is true he was not tried upon the Howland burglary and the subsequent forgeries, but his sentence on the former crime was an unjust and discreditable evasion of the conditions upon which his revealments had been obtained. It is true, likewise, that a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts demanded him in case of his discharge, but our authorities should have kept their faith and shifted his punishment to other hands.

Before their final consignment to the State Prison, both Ware and Holdgate made confessions. The first confessed what till then had been perfectly unknown—the steamboat robbery—and explained how to cover up that offence he had avowed himself guilty of a crime he never had committed, in the hope of escaping as a State's evidence. Holdgate admitted mournfully the truth of every thing that Stevens had deposed.

Doubt now took wings, and Redmond's innocence stood completely vindicated. That public which had borne so hard on him before, were now wild with a desire to redress his wrongs. A public dinner was given to him by the merchants, and a benefit was tendered him by Gilfert, the manager of the Bowery Theatre. The latter he conditionally accepted, and dispensed its proceeds to alleviate the condition of poor prisoners who were awaiting trial. His suit for damages against the Teller of the Union Bank was proceeding rapidly to a conclusion, and to avoid the inevitable result against him, the defendant tendered a compromise. Moved by the declining health of the officer, the prosecutor relented, and contented himself with some two or three thousand dollars, to cover the actual losses which had been occasioned him. Despite all this, Redmond's business declined, and he never afterward regained his former prosperity. Embarrassment followed embarrassment, and as fast as his enterprise and energy would conquer one, another would arise, until at length, worn out with his misfortunes, he died, about two years ago, a bankrupt.

Having brought Sutton and his accomplices within the prisons which they so richly merited, it now becomes our duty to summarily dispose of all of them but the main conspirator.

Reed was duly discharged after the lapse of his eight years, and, taking the 5000 francs, departed for Europe, whence he returned three years ago, under the name of "Clinton," and committed a heavy forgery of post notes, which he cashed at Jacob Little's, in Wall street, and then fled back to England.

Benjamin F. Hays, the son of Jacob Hays, was despatched after him, but the English Government refused to deliver him up, as the offence had been committed previous to the Ashburton treaty, which, in common with all laws, possesses no retrospective powers. Reed, therefore, is still at liberty. He is a man of about forty-eight years of age, has two large scars on his left breast, two scars across his nose, and had at the time of his discharge a cataract under his left eye.

Ware was discharged at the expiration of his term of sentence and was alive two years ago. What has become of him since that time we are not able to learn. Steven's died in prison of a broken heart three years after his incarceration.

In 1836, eight years after the incarceration of Sutton and Holdgate, the laws of the State were revised and the penalties of several offences altered. Forgery, among others, felt the change, and from a life imprisonment was reduced to a maximum of five years. Upon this revision, the legislature of the above year, appointed a Committee of Investigation to examine the cases of the convicts then in the State Prison, for the purpose of ascertaining how far those already there under the old law, deserved the beneficial application of the spirit of the new. Several were favorably reported on and received the Executive pardon, but when the Committee came to Sutton and Holdgate, they were struck with the enormity of their offence and reported adverse to their discharge. From this time out, however, they besieged the Governor with continual petitions, and at length, in three years more, succeeded in obtaining their release by pardon.

There was a welcome in store for one of them which can only be found in the priceless treasure of a woman's love. The true heart which had bestowed the blossoms of its first affection upon the misguided artizan, had never ceased to throb towards his gloomy prison, and though he came back to her a degraded outcast, despised and branded with a felon's shame, it bestowed on him at once the faithfully treasured harvest of its unalterable love. They were married.

Sutton resumed his wife, but instead of profiting by the terrible lesson which he had received, fell at once into his former course of life and gathered around him a new band of rogues. The evidences of these operations are found in numerous burglaries which have marked the criminal history of the last five years, but one of which, however, brought him into court. This was a charge of robbing the exchange office of Samuel Baker, in Chatham street, in company with Bill Hoppy. By lack of evidence, and a compromise amounting to some three or four thousand dollars, he managed to escape. He was likewise suspected of participation in the robbery of Rockwell's store, for which Bill Hoppy, his hopeful son-in-law, is now suffering in the State prison.—Indeed our most experienced officers believe the old man was the getter up of this whole job, though he has managed so adroitly to conceal his hand.

We have now brought down to the present time the career of this old and awful criminal; but though we are forced to bring our eventful story to a hasty close, from the press of other subjects, we shall be obliged to devote some further attention to it in a future number.

Holdgate, who is now in prison again on another term of five years, deserves this much at our hands, and there are also some particulars relative to Stevens which are likewise the property of the reader.

CONVICTION OF HUNTER HILL.—We learn from a passenger by yesterday's cars, that the Jury in the case of Hunter Hill, tried at the late Superior Court of Nansemond Co., Va., for killing Major Robert R. Smith, brought in yesterday a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1845.

THE HIGGINS FORGERIES.—To gratify the demands which public curiosity is making in relation to the whole history of this case, we have obtained and republish in another column the opinion of Justice Drinker on the examination of Messrs. Knapp and Edmonds of the Mechanics' Bank.

LIFE OF BOB SUTTON.—We conclude at last, the life of Bob Sutton, in our present number. To do this we have been obliged to hurry and condense the details of the latter years, but will make up for the omissions by some supplementary details in in our next number. We shall endeavor, if possible, to furnish our readers with a picture of Holdgate at work in the state prison, in the course of a week or two.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT NORWICH —$250 REWARD.—The following letter was received by us on Thursday evening, from Norwich, Connecticut, and furnishes the details of a very extensive robbery that was performed in that place on Wednesday night last. We give it entire:

"Norwich, October 23d, 1845.

"GENTLEMEN,

"In the midst of confusion, I sit down to inform you that our store was entered last night by means of false keys, and all our silk goods, gloves, silk handkerchiefs, and some cassimeres taken, to the amount of $2,500 to $3,000. I have a slight track of them, and have sent an officer in pursuit to Boston. The men are supposed to be three in number, who went aboard the steamboat train last night about half past one to two o'clock. Three men, having a heavy black leather trunk, 3 feet 2 inches long, 2 feet square, and having on it four black iron bands, did go in the train. This trunk was bought by one of them (who is a tall pale man, with a hatchet face) at 9 o'clock last night. I suppose they may go as far as Worcester, and take this morning's Long Island train to New York. Again, they may wait until to-night, and taking the Worcester boat, land at pier No. 1 to-morrow (Friday) morning. Again, they may go as far as Worcester, and then take the Western train to Albany. Please do what is needful to the matter, and you may offer any reward you think proper. Yours, resp'y,

DAVID J. GAUL."

We have taken the necessary steps in this matter, and by way of procuring additional assistance, put the above particulars in possession of the public.

POLLOCK THE COUNTERFEITER.—From a letter which we received on Thursday last, from the President of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, we make the following extract in relation to the forgeries of George W. Pollock, as it furnishes a description of his person, not heretofore given—

"PLANTERS' BANK, Tenn., Nashville, Oct. 13th, 1845.

"DEAR SIRS,—

"Counterfeit notes on bills on our bank, payable to bearer, have been put in circulation by a man of the name of James W. Pollock, who was arrested a short time since at Wheeling, and discharged by the mayor of that city, for want of testimony, although his guilt was very notorious. Our agent, whom we had employed to go in pursuit of him, arrived with abundant proof in his possession only two days after his discharge. The bills which Pollock has circulated are of the denomination of ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred. He procured the plates from Rawdon, Wright & Co., of Cincinnati, for the Planters' Bank, *Alabama*, and afterwards altered it by erasing "Alabama" and substituting "Tennessee." We are very anxious that Pollock should be caught, and would cheerfully pay a handsome reward for him. He is about six feet high, sandy hair, and ruddy complexion, roman nose and is agreeable in his manners. He is well known in South Alabama, where he was engaged several years in the steamboat trade.

Very respectfully, Yours,

M. WALTON, *President*."

PICKPOCKET ARRIVED.—Adolphus Schmidt, the notorious pickpocket, pardoned some time ago from the Philadelphia Prison, by Governor Porter, has arrived in this city and may be seen any day during the fashionable hours promenading Broadway. This fellow is an irreclaimable and dexterous rogue and picked the pocket of a gentleman on his route to this city immediately upon his undeserved release.

He is a man of thirty-five years of age, is a German, and speaks broken. He is about five feet eight inches high, florid complexion, dark hair, round plump face, and very genteel and good looking. He dresses elegantly and walks brisk and with an air of confidence. He has visited the fair two or three times within the last few days, but has met with no obstruction there in consequence of the officers at that place not knowing him.

INFORMATION FOR THE POLICE.—Alburtis, the notorious nipper thief, is now in the city. There is a bench warrant out for him for the robbery of a store in Broadway. Alburtis is about five feet eight inches high—he is about thirty years of age, light brown hair, pale complexion has a cast in his left eye, and generally dresses neatly. Look out for him. Buffalo Bill, the robber of Batten's store in Greenwich street has also been in town for several days and can be had any night in one of the public houses in the vicinity of the Bowery Theatre.

A STUPID RUSE.—Some *lottery* sharps, who are secretly chuckling over our attacks upon the *policy* gamblers, have sent us several abusive letters which they have signed "Policy," for the purpose of keeping up our fire on that opposing interest. The *ruse* is a weak one, and like all such conniving meannesses, will recoil upon the heads of the connivers. Between "lottery" and "policy," there is but one shade of difference, and that shade lies against the first, as it is the basis and groundwork of all the evils of the latter. We are glad that our annoyit have reminded us of this most important branch of our duty.

JACK GIBSON CONVICTED.—This man, so long known as connected with the course of crime in Philadelphia, was convicted of grand larceny on Wednesday last in that city, and will no doubt be sentenced for a long term to the Cherry Hill Prison. An extraordinary effort will be made to induce Governor Shunk to pardon him, but it is to be hoped he will refuse any interference. The character of the parties from this city, who were called to prove the *alibi*, should be sufficient to condemn him with the Governor. The action of certain officers of police of Philadelphia will be closely watched by the official authorities of that city.

LOTTERY AND POLICY GAMBLING.—Our efforts to break up this infamous traffic have been seconded by a seeming demonstration by one branch of the county authorities. The Grand Jury, impelled by our complaints, and urged by the details which we took the pains to furnish them, returned at the conclusion of their monthly convocation a presentment against Lotteries and Policies.

Though this looks like something, it is really nothing. The statute does as much and more every day in the week, and the miseries of every victim does more than both, every hour in the day. "The Grand Jury regret that they cannot find testimony against any of the dealers."

Poor Grand Jury! They say they "sent to the office of the Chief of Police, but could get no proofs." Why did they not dispatch a messenger into the street to bring in the first negro going by, and then interrogate the captive about the ten thousand ravenous jackals who prowl in droves to suck the marrow of subsistence from the very bones of their deluded victims. Why did they not go further still, and, striking at the root and source of all the evil, summon the policy players themselves to testify against each other, and to hear witness likewise against the lottery dealers of Jersey City, and their secret den in Courtlandt street! Bah! The whole thing is a farce. A miserable, naked, staring farce. A farce so broad and bald, that it would condemn to everlasting shame and contempt any thing, but the sapience of a Grand Inquest of the county. No evidence forsooth! No evidence against policy gamblers! while misery is shuffling in its rags, under the very windows of their council-chamber, and while the screams of some victim of the fascination, who is being dragged to a policy-player's doom through the adjoining aisles, echoes in their ears! No evidence! Sapient Grand Jury! Active, energetic and incomparable tribunal! Bear the bell—Wear the medal Carry the palm! You have performed enough for all Grand Juries in future. Stand then as the last ex-parte land mark—a *green* and never-fading recollection that Grand Juries were!

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—In proof that circumstantial evidence in some cases is preferable to direct, is the case of John McNeill, in Boston, who confesses he murdered Mr. Parker, of Manchester, but cannot bring a single circumstance to substantiate his declaration, and no one believes him.

OPINION

OF JUSTICE DRINKER ON THE MECHANICS' BANK CASE.

The People vs. *Shepherd Knapp and F. W. Edmonds.*—The defendants in the case having been arrested upon a charge contained in certain affidavits, of having compounded a felony, the sufficiency of which to sustain the arrest and concealment for trial, having been ably argued by learned and able counsel, as well for the accused as for the people, it remains for me to dispose of the question.

The great respectability of the parties connected with the transaction, the defendants being the chief officers of one of the largest Banks in this city, the character of the offence, and the consequences which have resulted, cannot otherwise than be looked upon with deep interest by the community. It is for this reason that I have felt that I shall discharge my duties most acceptably, by giving my opinion somewhat at length upon the question at issue and the law applicable to the case.

The statute for the arrest and examination of parties accused of felonies, (vide Title 2, part IV. chap. II of the second Revised Statutes,) makes it the duty of a magistrate first to examine the complainants and witnesses on the part of the prosecution, in the presence of the prisoner, in relation to the offence charged, and on any other matter connected with it he may deem pertinent. The ordinary course adopted in this Court is, and has been, to first take the affidavits of the complainants, upon which, if they are deemed sufficient, a warrant for the arrest of the accused is issued, and upon his arrest he is informed of the nature of the charge, and is at liberty to send for counsel and be confronted with his accusers. If he is then ready for examination, he may send for witnesses on his behalf; it being the duty of the magistrate to "inform him of his legal rights. Upon an examination of the whole matter, if it shall appear, either that no offence has been committed by any person, or that there is no probable cause to believe the prisoner to be guilty, the magistrate shall bind the prosecutor and witnesses on behalf of the prosecution to appear at the next Court of General Sessions," &c. A further section provides, that if the offence be bailable by a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, sufficient bail may be taken and the prisoner discharged. The defendants in this case when arrested were not prepared for examination, they however were prepared to offer sufficient bail, but, as it will be perceived, the statute makes no provision for bail being taken before the requisite examination of the whole matter, by which alone the magistrate can determine whether an offence has really been committed, or that there is probable cause or not of the guilt or innocence of the accused; nor are there any blank recognizances furnished the Court for the appearance of the prisoners for such examination, even if the power existed. This explanation is rendered necessary, as it presented the alternative to commit the defendants to prison or suffer them to go upon their parole. I adopted the latter in this exercise, as I conceived in a judicious discretion, at the same time apprising them that they must consider themselves as in the custody of the officer who held the warrant for their arrest.

I will now proceed to state briefly the facts in the case, as presented in the affidavit of Mr. Suydam,—the counsel for the defendants, having waived an examination of the parties by whom they were elicited.

Two promissory notes were offered and discounted at the banking institution in question, amounting to $5000; these notes were offered by one Charles Higgins, and purported to be endorsed by Lambert Suydam, in whose favor they were drawn, the money less the discount or rebate of interest, was paid to Higgins by the Bank.

Some time subsequent Mr. Suydam called at the Bank, and in the course of conversation with the defendants, inquiry was made about Higgins, who, it was alleged by them, had overdrawn his account in the Bank, and, under the supposition that Mr. Suydam had introduced him as a customer, the defendants then mentioned that the Bank had two notes of his, to which Suydam replied, "they must be mistaken, as he had no notes in Wall street." The defendant Knapp then went into the Bank and produced the notes in question, and handed them to Suydam, who looked at them, and remarked to both defendants that the endorsement was not in his hand-writing. Upon this defendant inquired where Higgins kept his office, and of his responsibility, and requested Mr Suydam would see him; and at the suggestion of the defendant, Edmonds, the defendant Knapp, went out for the same purpose; and in the afternoon of the same day all the parties met in the Bank parlor; Suydam coming into the Bank last, saw the notes lying upon the table, and, taking them up, remarked to Higgins, that the endorsements were not in his hand writing, to which Higgins replied in a low tone, "*they are not.*"

He was then asked what he had done with the money. He replied he had purchased stocks. Then, if he would secure the Bank with them. He again replied that they were hypothecated with Drew, Robinson & Co. On being further asked how he would secure the Bank, he answered, "I will pay them tomorrow, as soon as the exchanges and payments of the day can be made." He was then requested to step into the front room, and some conversation ensued as to whether it would be safe to *trust Higgins for the night*. He was then recalled, and the defendant Knapp said to him, "*We will take your parole of honor* that you will pay them tomorrow;" Mr. Suydam also remarking to him, "*You are in the power of these gentlemen.*" The next day, at about two o'clock, Higgins called upon Suydam with the checks of Drew, Robinson & Co. for the amount of the notes held by the Bank, and made payable to his (Higgins') order. They went to the Bank, and Mr. Suydam handed them to Edmonds, who immediately *inquired if they were good*, to which Suydam replied he did not know, but that he (Edmonds) could easily determine by going to the Phenix Bank, upon which they were drawn. This he did, and just at that time Knapp arrived, and was informed of what had taken place. Soon after, Edmonds returned, stating the checks were paid, at the same time showing the bills. He then handed Suydam the forged paper, who gave it to Higgins, by whom it was destroyed in his presence; and on being asked if he had made any other paper of a similar character, he replied he had not. Subsequently, Edmonds sent through Mr. Suydam to Higgins the rebate of interest upon the unexpired time of the notes.

The question then upon this state of facts is,—First, Has a felony been committed? Second, Is there probable cause to believe that the defendants have been guilty of compounding it? These two points, it will be perceived, are only necessary to be established, to govern my action as the examining and committing magistrate.

It was contended by the very able and ingenious arguments of the learned counsel for the defendants—

First, That affidavits did not show that *an offence* had been committed. *Second*, That there was no certain proof that the endorsements on the notes were forged, and that it was no offence for a man to receive back his own property, though it was stolen, and to abstain from prosecuting or arresting the thief. *Third*, That there was a total absence of any proof that any promise of favor had been shown to Higgins on the part of the defendants; that it was insisted that a positive agreement should be shown, and that a sum certain should have been shown to have been paid or received by way of gratuity for abstaining from a prosecution before a conviction could be had; that no indictment could be sustained upon the affidavit, or jury convict; and that more especially also, as the facts in the case had been before a Grand Jury of the city and county, who had not deemed them sufficient to find a bill against the defendants. Even if I came to a different conclusion, and felt it my duty again to send the case to a Grand Inquest, I ought not to hold the defendants to bail, and thus cast a stigma upon the reputations of citizens who had always maintained a high and irreproachable character and standing in the community, and who also could not be driven from the city.

These arguments and positions, assumed by the respectable and eminent counsel, have been considered with that attention to which they are respectfully and justly entitled, and with a single desire on my part to arrive at such a conclusion as will enable me to discharge the responsible duty imposed upon me as well for the preservation of the rights of the defendants as to subserve the ends of public justice; and I have not been able to see their force, in view of the statute applicable to the case, which overrules the common law, and was in my view plainly and clearly intended to meet cases of this character, as I think is clearly demonstrable; as first, Was Higgins guilty or not of having written the name of Mr. Suydam upon the notes in question, or of having uttered them? Second, Was the knowledge of his having done so brought home to the defendants? And third, Did they, by implication, compound the offence, by receiving the money, or property, permitting the offender to escape, and yielding up the evidences of his guilt?

It is undeniable that they had the full and adequate real knowledge of the crime and the certain proof by which the criminal could be convicted,—a crime too, peculiarly dangerous in its character to the mercantile community, and especially to banking institutions, for whose protection in this respect a higher penalty is by statute provided, in its application to their own issues. Instead, therefore, of giving up the offender to the just punishment of the laws which he has to their knowledge, violated, they chose rather to secure the bank from loss of the money; and in so doing, as will subsequently appear, receiving in fact the money and property of another, the product of a second forgery consequent upon the first, and for the perpetration of which Higgins, the offender, is now in prison awaiting his trial. I am aware that one of the learned counsel objected to the affidavits of Messrs. Warner and Thomson, as being only testimony based upon information and belief, which I truly admit could not be legally used in a court of law upon a trial against the defendants, but in the preliminary proceedings before me they come within that section of the statute which authorises the magistrate to examine into any other matter he may deem pertinent connected with the charge. Again, was there no promise or no *understanding, either express or implied*, to abstain from prosecuting? If not, what was the meaning of the remark made by the defendant at the interview at the bank parlor? That they permitted him to go upon his parol of honor, and upon his promise to pay the bank the next day. And of his being told in their hearing that he was in their power, to which they silently assented. Would they have said to him, we permit you to go, if they had not known of their power over him as a detected criminal? It is perfectly plain that both he and they well understood their relative positions. That he must pay the notes or subject himself to a felon's doom, which they, acting upon that alternative, well understood that to be much more certain assurance of his performing his promise than any reliance they had upon his parole of honor. No sophistry of language or argument can put any other or different construction upon the character of this transaction, by which the defendants have brought themselves clearly within the meaning of the statute.

It would undoubtedly be difficult to present a more striking illustration or commentary upon the practical utility of the statute than is furnished by the facts disclosed in the affidavits of Thomson and Warner, which are strongly corroborative of that of Mr. Suydam. These show the fact, that between the time intervening from the interview in the bank parlor and ten o'clock the succeeding day, when the notes were paid, Higgins had forged, negociated, and received the money, on the same endorsement of Mr. Suydam's name,—and, with the avails of which procured the checks of Drew, Robinson & Co., and took up the forged notes in the bank; and it was for this latter forgery he was arrested and presented to the Grand Jury. And it was also on this occasion that Mr. Suydam was before that Grand Jury, and the fact as is alledged in this case also appeared. But Mr. Suydam was then only called as a witness against Higgins; and I am not aware that the defendants were either accused or arraigned before that tribunal. Be that as it may, it is my duty to act upon the facts before me, irrespective of their action.

I do not presume that the defendants were fully aware of the law, in respect to compounding offences. They were probably as ignorant of it as they were of the consequences following from it. That ignorance, however, cannot shield them from the penalty. And if, indeed, its policy would permit such a plea in the uneducated and truly ignorant, the offence would be aggravated in proportion to the intelligence and respectability of those who violate it. On the question of bail, I cannot see any reason for pursuing a course different in this case from any other coming before the Court, and though I may deeply feel, as a man, with the defendants in the position in which they are placed, I cannot, as a magistrate, make any distinction in the operation of the law, which I am bound to administer alike, with an even hand, upon all who violate its provisions. I am therefore clearly of opinion that the defendants have come within the operation of the statute in the offence charged in the affidavits, and that their examination must take place, and unless they can negate the facts charged, they must be held to answer.

October 13, 1845.

MODERN PROPHETS.—The press of other business has kept us partially from our promised lottery and policy exposures; but we shall endeavor to prepare an article for next week, describing the extent and absurd operation of this pernicious infatuation upon the minds of its ignorant and superstitious victims. To such a system has the delusion been reduced, that there are already hundreds of prophets and dreamers who make a handsome income by giving numbers and interpreting dreams.

The following is the business card of one of these prophets:

"*James A. Harbeson*

Returns his heartfelt thanks to his Customers, and the Public, for their Favors, and informs them, that he continues his TRUE ANSWERER, at 163 Stanton Street, between Suffolk and Clinton. Answers of every description, will be truly given

He invites a call each day except Saturdays and Sundays."

The above Doctor Harbeson, as he calls himself, is a blind man, and sustains his imposture with the aid of a colored woman, who looks into posterity through a bottle of water. His house is crowded with applicants from morning to night. We direct the attention of the police to his case.

THE BALTIMORE MYSTERY.—We gave in our last week's number a full account of all the proceedings which were had in Baltimore in the case of Amelia Switzer, alias Klutz, the supposed accomplice of a man suspected of having picked the pocket of a passenger on board the train of cars running between York and Baltimore. Our readers will recollect the two arrests and examinations of this woman, the mysterious letters found in her possession, her discharge, and the subsequent appearance of her paramour and parents to outface Justice and the law. Here, after a few ominous rumors that the injured parties intended to prosecute all concerned in this assault on their unblemished innocence, closed the play. The Baltimore papers, awed by these omens of coming danger, have preserved a perfect silence on the subject ever since. The drama, however, will be found worthy of an afterpiece, and in that conviction we shall beg leave to raise the curtain.

The *lady* in question is a talented adventuress, named Mademoiselle W., and her paramour, Mr. Schlassinger, is exceedingly well known in this city. Mademoiselle has been the frequent travelling companion of Monsieur, and has doubtless been his accomplice in many transactions similar to that which developed itself so singularly in Baltimore. We hope, therefore, that the authorities of that city will keep a good lookout, and not allow them to escape through any *ruse* which they may ground on an assumed respectability of character.

The missing pocket-book of the plundered passenger has been very singularly found hidden in some lumber in the yard of the hotel in York. Whether it went there of itself, or whether it was placed there by some of the *respectable* but alarmed friends of the immaculate pair, we leave the reader to judge. That it had been "*planted*" in consequence of the alarm occasioned by the proceedings against Mademoiselle is undeniable, as it was found in a perfectly dry state, though during three of the days immediately following the robbery, there fell a very heavy rain.

As early as Friday a week ago we wrote a personal description of this adventuress to a high authority in Baltimore, with the request that if we were mistaken he would correct us and transmit a true one. He returns, in his answer, a confirmation of our account, and acquaints us moreover with the fact that the guilty parties have succeeded in smothering the affair by promising to publish a card satisfactory to the public. This of course has not been done.

Schlassinger is a man of about five feet four inches in height, black eyes and black hair, stoutish, and good looking. Mademoiselle is about five feet three, stout, with a rather puggish face, but possessing a vivacious eye, and an intelligent expression of countenance. The old man, who performed the father, is about five feet eight inches in height, short-necked, full-faced, wears a wig, and has no teeth. They all figured awhile ago in Boston, under the name of "Ravell."

We repeat, there are developements yet to be made in this business, and we shall endeavor to furnish them to the public as soon as they evolve. Till then, "rest, rest, perturbed spirits"

THAT $1000 NOTE.—Our readers will remember the robbery of the porter of the Long Island Bank, while passing from the Union Bank of this city across the Brooklyn ferry, with a large sum of money belonging to the former institution. Soon afterwards a note of the denomination of $1000 that had been given by Wm. Rushton, the keeper of a public house in Philadelphia, to one of the Messrs. Shaw, importers of this city, to deposit, was identified as one of the notes taken by the porter. Rushton was arrested and held to bail. Since then we have heard naught of the transaction. Can the recent or the present District Attorney throw any light on the subject?

A HANDSOME PREMIUM.—The popular weekly, "The Saturday Emporium," gives as a premium to its new subscribers, a complete edition of Herbert's superb translation of the Wandering Jew.

A NEW MODE OF SHOVING THE SOFT.—A genteel looking man, about 30 years of age, called on last Wednesday week at the house of a physician in Broadway, and inquired to see him upon urgent business. On being informed of his absence, he expressed regret, and told the doctor's wife that he called to settle a bill, which, on account of his intended departure from the city that afternoon, he feared he might have no other opportunity of paying. The lady of course at once expressed her willingness to receive the amount, upon which the stranger handed her a $50 bill, and directed her to take out the sum of $30. Doubting her ability to furnish him the balance, she then proposed to send the note to the corner store to get it changed, whereupon the unknown instantly remarked that she might spare herself that trouble, as he had already been to every store in the vicinity for that very purpose, but without success. Unwilling to lose the amount, the lady then, unsuspicious of any trick, took the bill up stairs and returned in a moment with $20 from her private funds. On the return of her husband she gaily approached him, and remarking "Ah, I have made more money to-day than you have!" handed him the note. A moment's scrutiny exposed it as a counterfeit, and brought the worthy lady's exultation very speedily down to the ebb of disappointment. The swindler was dressed in a handsome suit of black, and wore a frock coat.

THE MECHANIC'S BANK CASE.—ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF EQUALITY.—The charge of compounding a felony in the case of the Higgins' forgeries, on which Shepherd Knapp, the President, and F. W. Edmonds, the Cashier, of the Mechanic's Bank, were held to bail by Justice Drinker, has been summarily rejected by the Grand Jury. It appears that this enlightened and impartial body were not content to allow the papers in the case to travel their regular course through the hands of the District Attorney, but, indignant at the arraignment of persons of such high respectability as the accused, peremptorily summoned the presumptuous magistrate before them. Then, after severely reprimanding him for his conduct in the premises, invited in the principal defendant, and apologized for the insolent interference of the law with the inviolability of a Bank President.

All this is doubtless perfectly correct, and satisfactory to the public, and the proceedings furnish another convincing example of the priceless benefit of Grand Juries. Thank heaven, in this case there is no room for imputation of improper motives, as there were certainly not more than *three* Bank Presidents in the whole tribunal. The hope of "equal and exact justice," fading of late so fast from the minds of men, must now assuredly revive.

"SINGULAR CASE OF PERJURY."—This imposing head preceded some time since, in the city press, an account of an alleged perjury said to have been committed by a man named John Clements, in testimony given by him before the Court of Chancery, in January 1844, in closing the distribution of the estate of Captain Peter Murphy, who died in this city in 1841. It was then also stated that Clements had been indicted, and entered a plea of "not guilty." What has delayed the prosecution?

WANTED.—George Potter, the pardoned pick-pocket, who is wanted by Governor Wright of this state for not fulfilling the condition of his pardon by leaving the country, is supposed to have left Philadelphia since the publication of our 4th number, and shaped his course towards the West. A reward of $100 awaits the person who shall detect him and have him transmitted here. The National Police Gazette of the 4th instant, contained a description of his person. Those officers therefore who are the fortunate possessors of that number, are armed for his arrest.

ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING.—A short time since, one of the papers published at Dedham mentioned the fact that the jail in that town was without tenants, and advertised it 'to let.' We see by the Democrat of last week that the jail is now 'full and running over,' and says it will have to be enlarged. So much for advertising.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS—A DARK PLACE OF ASSOCIATION.—Our last advices from Paris furnish us with accounts of trials of the most vivid interest, which are now going on under the special direction of the Government. They have elicited the most extraordinary facts in relation to an extensive gang of robbers and assassins surnamed "the Sleepers," whose exploits, it is well remarked, distance the achievements of the banditti of Spain. It appears it was the practice of the band to hover about low drinking houses under their control in the suburbs of the city, and by various devices to decoy the passers-by in to participate in some refreshment. Their victims were then drugged, and plundered, and in some cases killed. One of the assassins named Mulot kept a public house of this nature, and was not only a principal agent of the "Sleepers" or "Bande Lancpaep," but also the chief director of another gang devoted solely to thefts. Another leader named Jean Lampot, who had previously suffered several severe punishments, has also been brought before the tribunals. On his trial he gave, without hesitation, a full account of his career, up to the time of his embracing what he called the honorable profession of a thief.

From the evidence already adduced, there is no doubt that the various bands of this character number thousands of members—that they are distributed throughout France, and that they are regularly organized, and have their various chiefs, secretaries, clerks and other officers, in regular departmental order. In some of them, children, even of eight years of age, both male and female, are inducted and being instructed in the various stages, proceed methodically through the regular degrees of crime, from petty pilfering to the robbery of churches, steamboats, &c., until they arrive at last at the dignity of poisoners and assassins. To such perfection have they brought their system, that honorary badges are awarded as rewards of merit, and on one of the trials a medal has been produced which was bestowed by one admiring band upon a Don Alexis Chauvegard, for some splendid villany which he had devised and carried out successfully. These are startling revelations, but in point of method and organization they are not exceeded by the arrangements of the "family people" of this country. The connections of such master rogues as Smith, Collard and Cupid, now in the Tombs, extend throughout the country, and are rivetted by a general interest which divides its proceeds proportionably to all. Circumstances will shortly require us to enter more largely upon this subject, when we shall be able to give a history which will fall but little short of the dark romances of the city of the Seine.

WATER POLICE.—As soon as the force of the present police of our city is increased, it is to be hoped that its energies will be extended to prevent the nightly depredations along our wharves and on board vessels lying within our port. Within a short period of time, several members of the London "river pirate" gang, have arrived in this city and commenced a system of operations that was formerly most extensively practised in that city. Let our merchants contemplate for a moment the extent and magnitude of property discharged and received at our wharves, which must be exposed to depredations, not only from the criminal habits of many of the laborers employed, but from the temptation to plunder offered to dock loafers, arising from confusion in a crowded port, and the easy facilities offered in the disposal of property. It will then be easily seen that the plunder is excessive, especially where from its analogy to smuggling, suspected persons are rarely restrained in their movements. The night plunderers consist of the most depraved class of boatmen, who associate together in gangs of from three to five in number, and thus commit their thefts along the wharves with great success. Another class may form a secret league with policemen stationed on their route, or with night watchmen of the Customs, or hands on board the vessel intended to be robbed, and when such a combination exists, thousands of dollars can be abstracted before discovery. We shall refer to this subject again, and in the mean time trust that our public authorities will prepare the way for action.

PAWNBROKERS.—Our exposure of the abuses practised by these licensed extortioners, and its cruel operation upon the poor, have excited some attention to the subject, and proceedings are in progress for the formation of committees to devise the most proper method of putting this test to the newly nominated members of Assembly. In due time petitions will be prepared and presented to the next Legislature, and the question finally tested, whether, with all our professions of equality, a law shall stand upon the statute book allowing usury to devour the life-blood of the poor, while it is punished as a felony when levelled against the rich. This twenty-five per cent. is not the only evil of the system which we have aimed our efforts to abate, but its general tendency is to rob the destitute of their little household comforts at a mere fraction of their value.

Poverty's only consolation lies in hope, and, clinging to the idea that some stroke of good fortune will relieve their condition, it keeps parting by piecemeal, with article by article, till the ruinous lottery reduces it to utter destitution. Were there no such shops as these, a treasured necessary would not be parted with for a temporary enjoyment, and if the press of actual want should come, it can be disposed of to treble the advantage by a downright sale. The other evils, such as the notorious facilities which these bleeding pens afford to petty thieves, to dispose of their pilferings with safety, and the extra extortions of their keepers of full monthly interest for fractions of time, we have before adverted to, and with the above and some others, which we shall particularise hereafter, present a picture of outrageous evil, which has no parallel upon the statute book. We hope to see an immediate action from those who have pledged themselves to us in this matter.

THE BARGE ROBBERS.—This "family" party have again put off their case until the next term of the General Sessions, by getting an important witness out of the way. We are disappointed with this delay, as we are desirous of giving the Life of Cupid at an early date, and prefer allowing him a trial before the criminal authorities of the country, previous to arraigning him at our tribunal. We trust that he and his friends will take this into consideration, and bring their business to a conclusion in a reasonable time.

A BACKWARD GLIMPSE.—We give below as a matter of curiosity, a list of crimes and punishments of the era immediately succeeding the American Revolution. They present a strange comparison with the manner in which the penal schoolmaster now wields the birch.

A general list of all persons indicted and convicted in the city and county of New-York, from the end of the American Revolution, to the year 1820:

(1784)—John Cullen, gr'd larceny, branded.
Robert Nesbitt, assault and battery, fined 6s. 8d. and costs.
Archibald McLean, sending challenge, fined 13s. 4d. and security.
John Wilson Randolph, second in a challenge, the like sentence.
Peter Halfpenny, passing counterfeit notes, 1 hour in the pillory and 3 months' imprisonment.
John McKay, grand larceny, 39 lashes.
James M. Hughes, assault and battery, fined 6s. 8d.
John Hall, grand larceny, 39 lashes.
Francis Higgins, Daniel Moore, and William Buckley, robbery, hanged.
James Manny, grand larceny, branded.
Jane Carne, child murder, acquitted.
John Kelly, keeping disorderly house, acquitted as to the charge of whoring, and fined £1 for keeping a disorderly house.
John Wilson, petit larceny, 39 lashes.
Ellis Thomas, grand larceny, 39 lashes.
Hugh Kelly, " " " "
Mother Cunningham, disorderly house, fined £3.
Reuben Bradley, grand larceny, branded.
James McDougal, petit larceny, 39 lashes.

GOLD PENS.—We have received from A. G. Bagely, of 189 Broadway, two of his famous ever-pointed gold pens, and can now speak of our own knowledge as to their infinite superiority to every other kind in use. The glib and easy manner in which they travel over our premium post is a caution to all offenders whose name fall within the mischief of their magic points. We take pleasure in recommending them to the public as the *ne plus ultra* of writing materials.

MURDERS.

— The negro who murdered Mr. Vermillion, in Fairfax county, Va., a few days ago, was tried on Thursday last, at Fairfax court-house, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the second Friday in November next.

— Mr. J. P. Bigelow, a young man who formerly kept a hat store in Albany, and was well known as a kind, amiable, good-hearted man, was murdered by the Cherokee Indians, near Evansville in Arkansas, on Sunday night, Sept. 7th. They murdered him for money.

— The three negroes, Friday, Harry, and Isaac, belonging to Alexander Forsyth, who murdered John Bevill, Jailor of Chesterfield District, and broke out of jail, have been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the last Friday in November next.

— Jacob Cotton, convicted recently of the horrible murder of a widow lady and her grandson, near Salisbury, N. C., has confessed the crime, and implicated two others (Peyton Haskett and David Valentine,) in the same dreadful crime. They have both been arrested, and are now in prison awaiting their trial.

— A reward of $200 is offered for the apprehension of one William Jones, Jun., who murdered F. B. Thompson, near Murfreesboro', Tenn. He is described as being 19 or 20 years of age, having light hair, rather yellow eyes, look er countenance rather downcast, swarthy complexion, face inclined to be bumpy and irregular, broad across the shoulders and weighing about 160 or 170 lbs.

— A young man named Joseph Mc Lung was barbarously murdered a few days since in Fayette county. Two men rode up where three families from Virginia were encamped for the night and commenced blackguarding. Two young men, one of whom was McLung, went out to entice them away—a melee with clubs ensued, and the result was the death of McLung from blows on the head. The villains then mounted and rode off.

— Two men, named Redman, brothers, with five others, were recently arrested in the vicinity of Davenport, charged with the murder of C. d. Davenport, of Illinois. According to the Evening Gazette, the Redmans are said to be the men who harbored the Hodges on the night before the murder of Leisse. There are said to be circumstances which will make out a strong case against the accused. The prisoners are all Mormons.

— Three of the murderers of Col. Davenport at Rock Island, Ill. on the 4th of July last, have been convicted at the term of the Circuit Court for Rock Island County, which closed on Saturday last, and sentenced to be hung.—Their names are John Long, Robert Long and —— Young. There are two others now in custody (Birch and Baxter) awaiting their trial.

— Two men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late murder and arson in this place, and suspicions are also entertained against another individual now in jail. One of them has been discharged. Another is still in jail, but will probably be discharged. The other is the individual mentioned last week as having been brought from Cincinnati on suspicion of robbing the mail. We give no opinion on the probable guilt or innocence of any of them.—*Xenia (O.) Torchlight.*

— A man named Wm. Leffel, of Amity, Berks county, was lodged in the prison of that county, on Friday morning, charged with killing Enos Row, a resident of the same township. They quarreled about an old debt. Row bestowed sundry epithets upon Leffel, calling him a rascal and cheat. The latter became exasperated, and seizing a five pound weight from off the counter, threw it at Row, hitting him upon the forehead, and fracturing his skull.

— $500 Reward.—We learn from the Maysville Eagle, of Saturday, that on Sunday night last, in an affray, near Colemansville, Harrison county, Ky., Haden Kendall and O. P. Hogan, two white men, were murdered by a negro named Jilts. A reward of $500 is offered for the apprehension of the murderer, who fled immediately upon the commission of the crime. He was seen on Monday evening near Higginsport, Ohio, but has not yet been arrested.

— Virgil Knapp, charged by Sarah Decker in her examination before the Coroner, previous to her death, with having administered to her a quantity of oil of tanzy, for the purpose of causing abortion, was arraigned on Tuesday in an indictment for Wilful Murder preferred by the Grand Jury against him. He put in, through his counsel, David Graham, Esq., a plea of Not Guilty. Mr. Graham was anxious that the trial should proceed this term. It was set down for Wednesday afternoon next, to which time the Oyer and Terminer Jury was dismissed.

— John Perry was committed to Jail in Warrenton, on Thursday last, on an indictment for the murder of Thomas Kean. The deceased as is also the prisoner, we believe, are citizens of London county; and the former, we learned was a man of family. The melancholy event occured on Wednesday, at a quarter race course, in the upper end of this county, and proceeded from a trivial quarrel which produced a fight between the two. The deceased received, we understand, three thrusts from the knife of the prisoner, two in the throat, and one in the breast, which pierced his heart.

— On Wednesday, the Court continued the examination of the witnesses on the part of the Commonwealth, in the case of Hill for the murder of Major Smith, at Norfolk, and when the cars left yesterday, (1 o'clock) it was not entirely concluded. The witnesses on behalf of the prisoner have yet to be examined, and the counsel to argue, and, as the term of the Court in Nansemond expires on Saturday, (the Judge having to hold a term in Isle of Wight the following week,) it is nearly certain that the case will not reach the jury before the Court adjourns. If this be the case, the prisoner will remain in custody till the middle of April.

— The trial of Hunter Hill, for the murder of Col. R. R. Smith, commenced on Monday, before the Superior Court for Nansemond county, Judge Baker. Hill's friends employed four lawyers to defend him, viz: Col. Millson of Norfolk City, Messrs. Atkinson and Hayden of the Isle of Wight, and Robert R. Prentis of Nansemond.—Col. Wm. C. Parker, the Commonwealth's Attorney, donducts the prosecution, and is assisted by Tazewell Taylor, Esq. of Norfolk City, as associate counsel. To the indictment the prisoner responded "not guilty." After great difficulty, a jury was empannelled late on Tuesday. Four witnesses only were examined, and the Court adjourned at 10 o'clock P. M. Many more witnesses are in attendance, and it was thought this trial would fill up the whole of the term.

— On Tuesday last, at Camden, before Justice Sloan, Aaron Kelly was charged with the murder of Robert K. Cannings, by beating him on Thursday night, about four miles from that city, on the railroad. Cannings, it is said, on that evening called at the house where Kelly lived, and obtained the consent of the woman of the house to sleep in the barn. When Kelly and the husband came home, Kelly went to the barn and committed a violent assault and battery upon the deceased. On Friday, Cannings, who left the barn the night previous in great pain and weakness, was found further up the road in a deplorable condition, and brought to Camden, where he soon after died. Kelly was committed for trial, and the man of the house, named Shuster, was held to bail.

— We learn from the Sumter county Whig, that on Tuesday week the body of a man was discovered in the Bighy River, about one and a half miles above Black Bluff in Sumter. A Coroner's inquest was next day held, and upon examination, the body was found secured to the bottom (in 3 or 4 feet water) by a stake driven firmly through its right breast, and into the ground, and, an old *axe, a cotton scraper, turning, shovel, and scooter plough*, attached to his neck by a rope. The body was much mutilated, several of the right ribs were severed, the skull perfectly bare, entrails and left hand gone, the thighs much eaten by fish, the pants and drawers were hanging about his heels, his feet were fastened together by a rope, which passed up between his knees and tied to his neck. His hands had evidently been tied behind him. The clothing, which exhibited marks of violence, was recognized as that of Wesley T. Brashears, a man about 22 or 25 years of age, an occasional resident of Sumter, and who had been missing about 17 days.

—Another Horrible Outrage in Greene.—A correspondent of the Norwich Journal, writing from Greene, Chenango County, states that another attempt at murder was made at that place on the 15th inst. It appears that Mrs. Samuel Varse had been out near a mill-pond on the Geneganslet creek, and sat down on a log to rest, when two men came up, blinded and gagged her, as in the case of Mrs. Burdick, (which transaction we noticed last week) and threw her into the pond. She was got out alive, but cannot tell who the perpetrators of this foul and inhuman deed were, as she did not see them. *Her husband* was suspected in the case of Mrs. Burdick. They had been married but a year or two. The excitement about that region in consequence of these attempts to murder, is said to be tremendous. Mrs. Burdick, though most of the time deranged, has made, at lucid intervals, a statement, under oath, of all she knows of the outrage. Our friend does not feel at liberty to furnish portions of Mrs. B.'s statement, as it is supposed that this outrage is connected with one previously committed, for the developement of which, active efforts are making. It will be recollected that a Mrs. Bolt, of Triangle, disappeared mysteriously, a year and a half ago, of whose fate nothing is yet known. Two men were arrested on suspicion, who live near Binghampton, but they proved an alibi, and were discharged, though the suspicion remains at least on one of them. A committee of twenty influential citizens has been appointed by a numerous meeting, who are making efforts to untangle this affair, and it is hoped that justice will not rest until the guilty are brought to punishment. The mother and brother of Mrs. Burdick, as was stated before, were arrested. The brother, after an examination, was discharged, but he is held as a witness for the people. In the meantime, it is not certain that the victim's reason will be restored, or that her life can be prolonged. In her lucid intervals she suffers the utmost mental agony, yielding to an apprehension that she is doomed to die by violence, and begging her friends to cease their efforts to restore her.

— The criminal records of this county are likely, we understand, to be stained with the history of a transaction parallel in kind, perhaps equal in enormity, to that for which Henry G. Green was executed in Rensselaer county.

Among the indictments found by the grand jury last week, was one against *Milton Braham*, of the town of Hamilton, for the murder of a former wife by poisoning.

Braham was married less than a year since to the woman of whose death he is charged. She was then a resident of Sherburne, and owned at the time about thirty acres of land, the title to which her husband prevailed upon her about two months previous to her death to convey to him, and which he afterwards sold. She was a woman of a delicate, sickly constitution, and of a rather feeble intellect. Her death took place 16th of August last: its suddenness, notwithstanding her infirm health, occasioned considerable remark in the neighborhood. She was attended in her last sickness by a botanic physician.

On the 10th of September—less than one month from the death of his former wife—Braham was again married, to a Miss Green of this town. The suddenness of this new connection, with other material circumstances, caused suspicions that all was not right—that there had been foul play connected with the death of his former wife. As the readiest means of testing the correctness of these suspicions, it was determined to disinter the remains of the deceased wife, and make a *post-mortem* examination. Accordingly, some ten or twelve days since, the remains were disinterred under the direction of the coroner, Doct. Beardsley—the stomach taken from the body conveyed to Hamilton College, where it underwent a chemical analysis at the hands of Professor Avery; the result of which, we understand, clearly established the fact of the stomach having been subjected to the action of arsenic, and the presence of particles of the poisonous mineral.

It is said to have been in proof among other things that Braham, a short time before the death of his wife, purchased a small quantity of arsenic at Smyrna, and that he inquired of the person of whom he purchased it, as to the relative quantities that would extinguish animal and human life.

Braham was formerly, and until last spring, a resident of Brookfield, whence he removed into the town of Hamilton, near what is known as Colchester Settlement. His present wife is said to be his fourth: he has been twice married within the last year. He had carefully concealed from his present wife the fact of his previous marriage and the recent death of his late wife.

About the time of the disinterment of the body, Braham sent back his wife with her effects to her former residence in this town; and, gathering his own property, proceeded to the canal in Canastota, where he placed his goods on board of a boat, and took passage in the cars for the west. Immediately on the indictment being presented, a bench warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Rice of this village, who forthwith left in pursuit of the supposed murderer.—*Madison Co. Courier.*

RAPES.

— On Tuesday night, as Isaac Dare was returning home, on entering his apartment, No 16 Cherry street, the appalling spectacle of his wife lying in his bed with a man, named Mark Micholl, presented itself. He immediately seized Micholl and delivered him over to the authorities, and he is held to bail. What disposition was made of the frail partner of his bosom we did not learn.

— William Bantry, an English laborer, ravished the wife of his employer, Joseph Beekman, of Barville, Ark., on the night of the 1st October. Mr. Beekman had left a few days previous for Cincinnati on business, and, taking advantage of his absence, Bantry had obtained access to his wife's chamber in the middle of the night, and there, despite her violent opposition, no other persons being in the house, accomplished his brutal purpose. He was arrested on her complaint the next day, and consigned to prison.

— A man, named Michael Hennesy, who keeps a porter or boarding house at No 9 Washington street, was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $500, under the following circumstances:—A lady, accompanied by two interesting daughtees, one about 16 years old, the other somewhat younger, arrived in this city Wednesday morning, in one of the North River boats, and was accosted by Hennesy, who finally induced them to go to his house to board. Before they had been long under his roof, he proceeded to conduct himself with great freedom towards the eldest daughter, and during the temporary absence of her mother, he made some infamous proposals to her. On the facts being made known to her mother, a complaint was preferred before the Chief of Police, which resulted as before stated.

—John Roach, a young man who was tried and acquitted for committing a rape in Westfield, a year or two since, has just been convicted at Worcester, of a similar offence on a Mrs. Browning, of Uxbridge, and sentenced to be *hung*, the penalty of his horrid crime. His youth probably saved him from conviction at the former trial in this county. An endeavor will most probably be made for the exertion of Executive clemency in his favor, which we hope will prove successful only to commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life. The great and increasing laxity in the morals of the country, observable in the astonishing amount of crime of every degree throughout the Union, is attributable, more than anything else, to the uncertainty of punishment even when detected.—*Springfield Republican.*

FALSE PRETENCES.

— A man named Phillip Sheridan, was arrested for obtaining $375 worth of goods from W. McCarthey, No. 46 Cherry street, by fraud or false pretences, giving his check for the same on the Fulton Bank, having no funds there or any account open.

— Some two or three months since a young man named Jarvis Van Cott, a graduate of Sing Sing, came to this city, and calling on the firm of Van Valkenberg & Co., stated that he had about $6000 worth of goods in store at Newark, New Jersey, which he wished the house to dispose of on commission, asking at the same time an advance of $110. The firm of Valkenberg immediately despatched one of their clerks to Newark with Van Cott, giving him the required advance to be delivered, if all was right. On landing on the other side of the Hudson, Van Cott persuaded the clerk to give him the money, and having obtained it he drove off in a wagon, and had not been heard of since till he was arrested. He will be sent over to New Jersey for trial.

— A man named James Mellen was arrested and committed by Justice Roome, on a charge of having obtained from Mr. J. P. Jordan, of Broome street, 25 lbs. of the extract of logwood, in the name of Mr. Wakely, who had on one occasion sent him to Mr. Jordan's for extract of logwood; and after leaving the employ of Mr. Wakely, availed himself of his late employer's credit, and procured some for himself, and converted the same into cash by selling it to Mr. Durant, another hatter in Charles street, who subsequently went into copartnership with Mr. Wakely, shortly after which Mr. Jordan called upon Mr. Wakely, and presented his bill for the 35 pounds of extract of logwood obtained by Mellen, when Mr. Wakely disputed the account, alleging that he had never sent for any but what had been duly paid for; an altercation ensued, when their remarks were overheard by Mr. Durant, who immediately came forward and stated that he recollected having purchased a quantity of logwood from Mellen. This explained the whole matter, and Mellen was arrested and held to answer.

ROBBERIES.

— Mr. Randall, the giant, was robbed by his servant, who broke open his trunk and took $450, at Rochester.

A female, named Ann Murphy, alias Alley, was arrested for stealing some glass ware from Francis Ryan, 30 Madison street. This female is the person who caused the incarceration of Dingler, the keeper of the "Cottage" in Broadway, a porter house, and whom she charged with violating her person. Dingler was sent to the State Prison for 14 years.

A German girl, named Rosanna Yunker, and two men, named James Brand and John Schoop, Germans, were arrested at a hotel in Laetitia Court, on the charge of having robbed Jacob Zipp, of New York, of $240. The girl was a servant in the house, and the men were her acquaintances, all of whom are represented as being but a very short time in the country. Nearly the whole of the money was found upon her and Brand, and has been handed over to the owner. They were all committed by the Mayor to await the requisition of the authorities of the State of New York. The robbery was perpetrated on Sunday; on Monday they arrived in this city, and yesterday they were lodged in prison.

— Sharp Halsey, a colored man about 70 years of age, well known in the vicinity of Newark, as a "chicken huckster," was brutally assaulted and nearly murdered on the causeway between Newark and New York, on Saturday night last, between 9 and 10 o'clock. He had been in New York to dispose of some stock, and was returning home, and when about three miles from Newark, was struck violently in the head with a large stone, (afterwards found in his wagon) which felled him to the ground, and the wagon passed over him. One of Mr. David B. Day's teams coming immediately after, it is supposed, prevented the robber, or robbers, from taking any thing from him, although he had money with him. He was taken up and conveyed to his house in Newark, and a physician being sent for, it was found that his scalp was badly cut by the stone, a finger so smashed that it had to be cut off, and his thigh-bone broken. This was set, and the patient is doing as well as could be expected, considering his advanced age and the nature of his injuries. Sharp is a native of Morris county, and was born in slavery, but his master, soon after he had grown up, gave him his freedom, and as he was always a sober, steady man, in a few years he acquired a snug farm by his industry and thrift. When his master died, the heirs claimed Sharp and his earnings as still belonging to the estate—no manumission papers having been given to him. But the people of the neighborhood took the matter in hand, collected affidavits of the frequent declarations of his former deceased master, that he had set him free, was glad to see him doing so well, &c., and laid his case before the Legislature for relief. A special act was passed establishing his liberty, and confirming him in the title and possession of his property.

NEW SWINDLING SCHEME.—It has fallen within our knowledge that a fellow who has long figured as a Mock Merchant, intends to set out shortly for Europe, for the purpose of putting into operation an extensive swindling scheme, to the cost of European merchants. The plan has been in preparation for the space of two or three years back, and now that the rogue has managed to obtain means to carry it out, he intends to commence upon the adventure. During the three past years he has regularly issued elaborate business bulletins, or semi-yearly circulars, giving full accounts of the markets, the great national questions affecting commerce, the influence of emigration, &c. &c., winding up with the remark, "Our house, which has been established for years, are ready to receive consignments and pay that attention to, &c." These having been regularly sent to all the principal commercial houses of Europe, the name of this firm of straw becomes familiar enough with them for his purpose. His plan now is to set out with an accomplice, who takes the rank of private secretary, and to travel in style throughout the continent, representing himself as the principal of the house which bears his name, and his object a tour of pleasure. By this means, and with the aid of forged letters, and a proper reference to the circulars which had been previously sent, it is his calculation to obtain at least $200,000 worth of consignments.

The goods thus fraudulently obtained will be duly received here, and instead of being disposed of for the benefit of the consignors, will be rapidly turned into cash and divided among the confederates in the plot.

We are convinced that this design is in progress, and therefore publish a sketch of it to put foreign houses upon their guard.

Similar projects to the above have from time to time been devised, but none put in operation which have been so long and so carefully prepared.

We may publish the name of the gentleman, with a significant caution, after he shall have started on his enterprise.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE FALSE PRETENCES.—In the Municipal Court at Boston last week, Joshua Buffum was put on trial for cheating Sarah J. Nutter out of fifty cents, under pretence of supplying her with a place in the family of Mr. Asa C. Hogins, in Mason street. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Hogins had told Buffum not to send him any more females to his house for employment in his family, yet afterwards he did send the complainant to Mr. H.'s house, and informed her that he wanted a housekeeper. Judge Cushing charged the jury, that if the keeper of an intelligence office received a fee for information, he was bound to know that what he stated was true; and if he knew that the information was false, and obtained the fifty cents in consequence of giving it, the offence of cheating by false pretences was made out, if the jury were satisfied from all the evidence that the defendant intended to defraud. The smallness of the amount was not to be taken into consideration in determining the question. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty."

A DISTINGUISHED GONNAUF.—The notorious *Count Constantine De Bretos*, who figured so largely in our city some years ago, and whose operations were so summarily abridged by a sentence to the State Prison for five years in 1838, for stealing $700 from a grocery store in Broadway, is now figuring in Philadelphia. He dresses in a full suit of black, is about five feet nine inches high, has black eyes and black hair, sallow complexion, and wears mustachios. Previous to his sentence on the above offence, he had served a term of six months in the Penitentiary, for stealing a cloak.

NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—50's on the Phœnix Bank, of New York city, admirably well executed, and calculated to pass through the hands of good judges. They are not, however, imitations of the genuine 50's of this Bank, and may readily be detected by observing that the counterfeit has the "Phœnix" (spread eagle) near the centre of the note, over "Phœnix Bank," and the genuine has it near the left end. These notes have been put in circulation at the West, and in Canada.

FORGERIES.

— A case of forgery has been discovered among the Seneca Indians, in New York. Such an evidence of the progress of Christian civilization among savages, affords a cheering hope that they will soon become as advanced as the rest of the world.

— Alderman Mitchell, of Philadelphia, committed a man, calling himself Henry Lewis, charged with having forged two checks on the Western Bank, in the name of Robert Reid, of Market street, one of which, for $550, he received the money on at the Bank on Monday. The other, for $590, was transferred to an individual in payment for a load of wood, which, upon presentation at the bank yesterday, was detected as a forgery. Lewis was soon after arrested.

PICKPOCKETS.

—An old gentleman was plundered of his pocket-book, on Tuesday, containing $2000, principally in city bills, while passing below the custom-house. His pocket-book was in an inside skirt pocket. He felt it a few moments before his loss, but three or four men rushed rudely by him, when he was robbed by one of them. When he discovered his loss, they had disappeared.

—As Mr. John C. Zimmerman, of No. 135 Eighth street, was leaving St. Thomas' church last Sunday, after the morning service, he had his pocket picked of a valuable silver snuff-box, with which the rogue escaped.

— On Thursday week, a pocket-book was stolen or lost at the Eastern Depot, containing about $54 in bank bills, and also notes and other papers. It was the property of Mr. John Melcher, Portsmouth, N. H.

— On Saturday last, a large leather pocket-book was stolen, containing $300 in $100 bills, a check for $500, dated Oct. 17, and sundry bills and papers. It was the property of J. M. Blake, 55 India street.

— On Sunday, a red knit purse, with steel knobs on each end and steel rings, containing $45 in bills on the State Bank, $7 in gold, some checks and other papers, was stolen from the pocket of a person in Mr. Rogers' meeting house in Winter street. It was the property of Mr. Peter Thacher.

— A small Russian wallet containing about $40 in 3's and 10's and one 5 on the Shawmut Bank, and one 5 on a New York bank, two or three bath tickets, a Brooklyn Ferry ticket, &c., was stolen from the pocket of William Barton, of the Tremont House, while he was coming out of Mr. Rogers' Church, after the morning service.

COUNTERFEITS.

— Chas. Cheesbrough was committed for passing a $10 *shaver* in payment for a pair of pants.

— The editor of the Augusta Sentinel has lately seen a counterfeit $3 bill on the Branch State Bank at Athens, Ga., letter A, payable to T. Hancock, dated the 24th July, (year not out,) signed W. B. Bulloch, President, A. Porter, Cashier. The engraving is the same as the genuine, but badly executed. The signatures are a fac simile. The bill was much worn.

— In the Boston Municipal Court on Monday, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Ansel P. Upham, for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Nashua Bank. On Friday a similar verdict was rendered against Barnard Pritchard, and Otis A. Wells pleaded guilty.

—The Police of New Orleans have arrested Dr. Angel and Pleasant Harris, two notorious individuals engaged in counterfeiting coin and swindling. On Harris's person were found $50 of counterfeit Indiana bank bills, which he said he got from Dr. Angel to pass off; and in his room the police officers found two trunks of skeleton keys, three pick-locks, and a lot of admirably executed steel-lettered punches, for stamping coin. The Recorder sent both Angel and Harris to the work-house for the present, to await their trial before the Criminal Court.

An officer, attached to the office of the chief of police, arrested a man on Saturday, who gave his name as Cornelius McGrouerty, on a charge of passing a counterfeit five dollar bill on the Globe Bank of Providence, R. I., to Lewis Phillips, of 56 Orange st.

— Counterfeit one dollar bills on the old Mohawk Bank at Schenectady, are floating plentifully about in the Western part of this State.

PERJURY.

— Mr. Moody Moore, a citizen of Albany, was arrested in this city by an Albany officer, upon a charge of having committed a perjury in Albany. He was taken back in custody of the officer last evening

ITEMS.

A man, named Robert Beatty, has been arrested on a charge of having entered the house of Thomas Day, at South Bay, foot of 42d street, on the 30th of June last, and stolen from the premises one gold watch, four silver watches, six silver spoons, a number of gold rings, and $50 in money. Another man, named Robert Anderson, has also been arrested for receiving a portion of the stolen property. Both were held to answer.

NO MURDER.—Some of the city papers contained accounts of the supposed murder of a sailor, who was found in the water at the foot of Gouverneur street. Upon investigation, however, it appears that the only violence that was used, was by the fiend rum, and that he died from delirium tremens. His name was James Wright, was 45 years of age, and late one of the crew of the U. S. ship Preble. He boarded at No. 70 Oliver street, and had been on a drunken frolic for two or three weeks. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—The new and spacious edifice erected by the City, on Randall's Island, for the residence of the children who are dependent on public charity, was burned to the ground on Wednesday morning. It cost $50,000, and is nearly a total loss. The fire broke out about 1 o'clock A. M. It is not positively known how the fire originated.

Madame Cassini, Richer, and Roubillard, are the sufferers by the robbery at Baltimore—the former lost some valuable jewelry; Richer a splendid gold watch, and the other the greater portion of her wardrobe.

A young man, named Moses D. Gale, late in the employ of Messrs. McAlister & Mollthrop, of Albion, Orleans county, as a clerk, was recently despatched into the country with $7000 worth of property, consisting of hard soap, tallow, &c., to dispose of, for the benefit of his employers. After converting the property into cash, instead of transferring it into the hands of the owners, he appropriated the same for his own use. He was arrested by some Albany police officers, and brought here to answer for the offence.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle, of Monday, says, "On Saturday the police arrested three men, upon a charge of picking pockets. The clue to them was first obtained through Esquire Reynolds, of New Castle, whose pocket was picked of his wallet, containing about $80, as the steamer Lake Erie landed. One of them, who gave his name as James Henderson, was bound over to the Court. The other two, who called themselves Geo. Johnson Briggs and Wm. Robinson Anderson, were committed for farther examination to-day. The two latter are Englishmen. They all came to the city together by canal from the East and have been in the city about a week. On their persons was found about $700, principally in gold, and a couple of elegant gold watches. Several cases of pocket picking have occurred within a week past."

The Vicksburgh Whig, of last Friday, says, "We understand that the notorious swindler, H. B. Williams, who is in the habit of describing runaway slaves and pledging himself to bring them to their owners, provided an advance be made to him, has been in our city, and swindled one of our citizens out of $60. He was on board the steamboat North America, and every paper in the South and West should notice this scoundrel, to prevent him from swindling the people."

Since the above was in type, we see that Williams was "nabbed" at Memphis, and carried to St. Louis in charge of an officer of the former city.

General Sessions.

The attention of this Court was occupied during the greater part of Thursday, and all of Friday and Saturday, with the trial of William Cutler for forgery in the 3d degree, in forging a check for $1563, dated 27th April, 1844, on the Bank of Commerce, in the name of Charles King & Co., which was paid.

It appeared upon the testimony, that the above check had been presented to the Bank of Commerce, and the money obtained upon it by a young man named Gillespie, who received the money from Henry F. Vail, the paying teller. That this gentleman, shortly after cashing it, turned to Mr. Cutler, who was likewise a clerk of the Bank, and told him he believed it to be forgery, and that Cutler replied upon this that "he should'nt wonder if it was!"

Charles W. Merril, the police officer who arrested Cutler, some time afterwards, upon the charge, then testified to some confessions of the accused, which however, were objected to by the prisoner's counsel, as having been extracted from him while under fear and through hope of favor.

The following extract from Mr. Merrill's testimony will furnish a tolerable idea of the guilt or innocence of the accused:

"Called at Cutler's house and met him on the stoop; I told him my name was Merrill, and called to see him in reference to the affair of the Bank of Commerce; I asked him if he knew a man of the name of Gillespie, when he asked the nature of my business. I replied it was relative to the forged check for $1563 paid to Gillespie, which had been brought home to him (Cutler); on receiving this information Cutler nearly fainted, and I had to hold him up; he then asked me my object, but I made no reply, and I again asked him if he knew Gillespie; he answered he did."

At a late hour on Saturday the Court presented the case to the jury, and charged them that although the check was proved to be a forgery, and paid by the bank, there was no evidence to bring it home to the accused. The Court had felt it necessary to exclude the confession of Cutler, because in the one instance a hope of favor had been held out, and in the other that a threat had been made, under which the declaration had been made; the decision had been given under a view of all precedents, in all other courts. The jury, in this dilemma, acquitted the accused.

TUESDAY.—*Trial for Burglary*.—Leonard B. Hodgkins, implicated with D. T. Livingston and another, was tried for burglary in the 3d degree, in having broken into the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Forsyth street, on the night of the 25th of March, and stealing $23 in silver and copper coin, 2 pair of hose and several keys, worth together $25. In his examination before Justice Taylor, he said that he and others had concealed themselves in the church during the meeting. Mr. Roder, the sexton, deposed that one door of the church was broken in, and that they broke out at another door. The jury found him guilty of burglary.

Another Burglary.—The same person was tried for another burglary, in breaking into the shop of Samuel Smith, No. 3 Eldridge street, in the rear, on the 20th December, at night, by prying off the bar of the window and stealing 3 guns worth $30. The shop was locked at nine o'clock by Mr. Smith himself. Capt. H. Thorn found the guns in a pawnbroker's shop, in East Broadway, having found the tickets in a drawer at the house of Mr. Hodgkins. The examination of the prisoner was read, in which he confessed the burglary. The jury found him guilty.

Trial for Burglary, 2d degree.—Albert Rothamer, a German, was tried for burglary in the 2d degree, in breaking into the house of Ferdinand Bogert, also a German, No. 142 Liberty street, on the 7th September, and stealing 2 pairs of pantaloons, gold ring, 2 handkerchiefs and a purse. Bogert had given prisoner, prior to this, his meals out of charity. On Sunday, the 7th, Bogert and family, and prisoner, left house to take a walk, and at Catharine street prisoner left, went back, and broke into the house, stole the property and left. He confessed the burglary and theft before the police magistrate. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for 5 years.

WEDNESDAY.—At the opening of the Court, John McKeon, Esq., rose, and in a feeling and eloquent manner announced the death of Clinton De Witt, Esq., a distinguished member of the bar of this city, and of this Court, and moved that the Court do now adjourn. The Recorder, after expressing his sorrow at the early death of so distinguished a member of the bar of this Court—ordered the Court to be adjourned to Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, and it was adjourned accordingly.

Mary Wood was tried for grand larceny, charged with stealing from $23 to $30 from the pocket of Alexander D. Cook, carpenter, of Kingston, Ulster county, when in the house of 52 Anthony street, on the night of the 21st July last. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

George Welsh, indicted for Bigamy, in having on the 25th April, 1833, married Bridget Nuary, in the county of Longford, Ireland, and coming to this country was married here on the 4th July, 1844, to Sarah Raid, his first wife being still living. Pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the state prison for two years.

John Riley was tried for stealing money and a watch worth $50 from the house of Mrs. Susan B. Child, No. 48 Perry street, on the 22d September. He entered the house in the day time with another, was seen to come out and was caught with all the property on him. The jury found him guilty and the Court sentenced him to the state prison for 5 years.

The Grand Jury came into Court and stating that they had completed their business, were discharged with the thanks of the Court. The Grand Jury also made a long presentment on the subject of our prisons and public institutions.

Alexander M. Bloom, a young man, was tried for grand larceny, stealing two bars of gold, worth $92 50, from the watch case makers shop of Julian Tavre, No. 45 Ann street, in the day time, on the 5th day of August last. The accused is a watch case chaser, had been employed by Mr. Tavre, and went to the shop on the day in question to obtain employment. The bars were lying on a bench when he came in, and were missed soon after he left. They were never recovered. A boy had been in the shop shortly previous. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Rudolph Coleh, a German, was tried for bigamy, in having on the 17th August, 1844, been married to Margaret Murks, and again on the 16th August, the first wife being still living, married Josephine Herr, in the city of Troy, who appeared and testified against him. Both wives were in Court. The indictment, by a mistake in the drawing of it, charged the second marriage to be on the 16th August, 1845, to which the Court directed the attention of the jury to this, as he considered it a fatal defect in the indictment. The jury found the accused not guilty. He was remanded to be tried on a new indictment, to be preferred against him.

Robert Carpenter, an old grey headed man, was tried for bigamy, in having on the 6th April last, married Matilda Fisher, a young woman, at No. 5 Willet street, and again, on the 7th of September last, having been married to Sarah Ann Cheesbrough, another girl, his former wife being still living. The second wife is only fifteen years old, and it was stated that she knew of his being married to the other girl. A witness named Attwell, for defence, testified that he had known the accused for 36 years, and always considered him a man of unsound mind. Dr. Marshall testified to the same. They neither, however, would state that he could not in some cases distinguish between right and wrong, but that he could be persuaded to anything. The jury found the accused guilty, recommended him to mercy, and he was sentenced to the state prison for two years.

Joseph Dennis was tried for burglary in the 3d degree, in breaking into the store of George S. Hatfield, at Peck slip, on the night of the 29th September, and stealing 2 coats, 3 sheets, and a pair of boots, the last article being found on him. The jury found him guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the state prison for two years.

Wm. Burtch, alias Brown, alias Foster, pleaded guilty to an indictment for false pretence, in having on the 13th September last, obtained $600 worth of cloths and cassimeres from Messrs. Hallock & Co. No. 174 Pearl street, and was remanded for sentence on Friday.

AN OMISSION.—The most important movement which has transpired during the deliberations of the World's Convention, seems to have been overlooked by the reporters of the city press. We allude to a speech delivered by a delegate from one of the districts of Asia. It was brief, and to be eloquent by those who understood it—for it was given in the native tongue of the orator. Luckily "the professor of fifty-two languages" was present, and politely translated the preamble and resolution which it introduced—but he declares it impossible to render the beauty of the speech in a manner to do justice to the original. By permission of the learned professor, we publish the resolution as follows:—

"*Whereas*, We consider that which tends to meliorate the condition of mankind, by exciting a spirit of benevolence as deserving the warmest eulogium of this convention:—Therefore resolved, That we recommend—of being, in the highest degree, capable of inspiring into action the nobler impulses of the human heart—the universal use of Chapman's Magic Razor Strop."

This resolution was adopted by acclamation.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—The public are respectfully cautioned against an article which is offered at reduced prices, purporting to be "*Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor*." Remember the genuine article does not irritate the skin in the least, and cures the following diseases:—scalds, burns, salt rheum, eruptions of all kinds, chilblains, old sores, bruises, tender feet, sore eyes, scrofula, wounds, chops, piles, erysipelas, &c. Be sure to ask for Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, and take no other. The only true and genuine Pain Extractor has the written (not printed) signature on the wrapper of each box—without it they are base counterfeits. Sold wholesale and retail at No. 128 Fulton street, New York. 1t25—12t

CATALOGUE OF TEAS.

For Sale at the Tea Warehouse of the

PEKIN TEA COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF FINE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,

No. 75 FULTON STREET, NEW-YORK.

[The Teas mentioned in this Catalogue are done up in quarter pound, half pound, and one pound packages—the first, or inside wrapper is lead, the second wrapper is water-proof paper, and the third or outside wrapper is of Chinese rice paper. The Company sell none but good Teas, done up in this superior manner, all of them grown in the most luxurious districts in China. Country dealers can select as small a quantity of each kind as they like and have them packed in one chest. These Teas also come in five-pound Chinese packages, called quatloons, a very convenient, fanciful, and portable shape.]

Green Teas.

	$ cts.
YOUNG HYSON, sweet cargo	50
Do. do. do. do. finer	62½
Do. do. fine cargo	95
Do. do. extra fine	87½
Do. do. Silver Leaf	1 00
Silver Leaf—Seldom sold, even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a very superior Tea.	
Do. do. Golden chop, Plantation or Garden Growth	1 50
Golden Chop—This is the finest Green Tea cultivated in China. It is of the first pickings, and excels all other Green Teas for its delicacy of flavor, strength, and aroma. Heretofore this Tea has never reached this country, except in small lots, as presents to Importers.	
HYSON, very fine	75
Do. Plantation growth	1 00
GUNPOWDER, good	—
Do. superior, (*read "Monstrous Fraud" below*)	1 00
Do. small leaf, plantation growth	1 25
IMPERIAL, good	—
Do. brisk and fragrant, (*read "Monstrous Fraud" below*)	1 00
Do. curious leaf, very superior	1 25
HYSON SKIN, good, fine flavor	38
Do. do. extra fine	62½

Black Teas.

	$ cts.
POUCHONG, good, full flavor	38
Do. fine	50
Do. very superior	75
SOUCHONG, good	38
Do. extra fine	50
OOLONG, strong, flavor fine	50
Oolong—This Tea is a great favorite, and gives universal satisfaction.	
Do. very fine	62½
Do. in one-pound and half-pound cattys, extra fine	75
NE PLUS ULTRA	1 50
Ne Plus Ultra—This Tea is as flagrant and sweet as a nosegay. It yields a perfume that is truly delightful. It is of garden growth, and superior to any thing of the kind ever sold in this country.	
ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, very fine	50
Do. do. do. in one-pound and half-pound cattys	62½
HOWQUA'S MIXTURE, a strong and rich Black Tea, Pecoa flavor	75
CONGO, good	37½
Do. very fine	50
PEKOE FLOWERS, good	87½
Do. do. garden growth	1 50

CAUTION.—Large quantities of Hyson Skin are retailed in this market as being a Hyson Tea. It is well worth while to compare the Hyson Tea usually sold at 75 cents with the *genuine article* that the Company offer at the same price. The difference is so perceptible on trial as to render any further comment unnecessary.

MONSTROUS FRAUD.—Gunpowder and Imperial Teas cannot be retailed by small dealers, in this country, at 75 cents per pound, because they frequently cost that money in China, and no Importer in this city can sell good Gunpowder or Imperial Tea at a less price than 75 cents per pound by the hundred packages. T. F. Davis, Esq., in his interesting work on China, details the manner in which he saw the lowest grades of Black Teas, manufactured and colored with Prussian Blue, so as to closely imitate Gunpowder and Imperial Teas, and adds, that Prusian Blue being a combination of Prussic Acid with Iron, is of course a dangerous poison. Let purchasers therefore beware of adulterated Teas, and deal with those venders whose character and resources raise them above suspicion. Beware of the Gunpowder and Imperial Teas retailed at 75 cents per pound, and compare them with the genuine article sold by the PEKIN TEA COMPANY. No one, it is presumed, wishes to drink poison. The Company have published a book, giving full details on this subject, which may be had at their Warehouse, 75 Fulton street, free of charge.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We drink Green Tea, and for many years have been paying one dollar per pound for it. But, thanks to the Pekin Tea Company, we now get a better tea from them at 75 cents per pound. We drink one pound per week, by which we are now saving thirteen dollars per year, and enjoying better tea in the bargain. Commend us the Pekin Tea Company, say we.—*Mirror.*

The Pekin Tea Company, 75 Fulton street, are performing a great and good work, and will, in a few years, beyond all doubt, drive all the poor teas, which have deluged this country and defrauded consumers of the article, out of the market. They import none but pure and fragrant teas, and retail them by the single pound at wholesale prices. Families are always sure of obtaining good teas at this great tea warehouse, in quantities to suit their convenience, and at the same price that the merchant pays who buys to sell again.—*Daily True Sun.*

You may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored teas, by the single pound at wholesale prices, of the Pekin Tea Company, 75 Fulton street. They have probably the largest stock and greatest variety of fine green and black teas of any one establishment in the United States. They are doing a large business, and a great benefit to consumers of tea.—*Atlas.*

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed impossible, to always obtain good green and black teas. But now you have only to visit the ware-rooms of the Pekin Tea Company, 75 Fulton street, to obtain as delicious and fragrant teas as you could wish for.—*Daily Sun.*

If any of our readers desire to have good tea, they can obtain it of the Pekin Tea Company, 75 Fulton street.—*Mercury*

A Word to Tea Drinkers—The Pekin Tea Company, 75 Fulton street, have imported into this market some five hundred thousand dollars' worth of the finest grades of green and black teas, grown in the Celestial Empire, done up in all the various fancy packages that Chinese ingenuity can invent. It is a privilege to buy teas at this great establishment, and a luxury and a comfort to drink them. They sell good teas only, and retail them at wholesale prices. Country merchants who wish to always sell good teas can *always* obtain them at this place, on reasonable terms.—*Emporium.*

The Pekin Tea Company—We very cheerfully call the attention of all lovers of pure and fragrant *Teas*, both in town and country, to the great tea warehouse of this Company. Our long acquaintance with the proprietors enables us to bespeak for them the entire confidence of the public. We *know* that their teas, both in quality and price, are all that is stated of them. Many a lover of the fragrant herb has been compelled to eschew the drinking of tea in consequence of its injurious effects, until at length he has become hopeless of finding, among any of the imported varieties of tea in our market, a kind which had not such an effect. In this, however, such persons will be agreeably disappointed. The Pekin Tea Company have commenced the importation of choice varieties of Garden Teas, of most delicious flavor—cultivated and picked with great care, which have heretofore never been introduced into this country, except as presents to importers. Among these they have an *Oolong*, mild as a zephyr, and fragrant as a rose, which we specially recommend to all nervous persons. Its effect upon many of those who have tried it has been to make them confirmed tea drinkers. Ladies who have used it, say they never before drank such tea. But all tastes can here be suited, with the great advantage over other stores of getting a pure article at wholesale price, however small the quantity. The Company's Warehouse is at 75 Fulton street.—*New World.*

Tea—The Pekin Tea Company, No. 75 Fulton street, unquestionably sell the best teas imported into this market. That they sell them cheaper than any other establishment, is a fact proven in a thousand instances since they have opened their store.

We would advise our friends to call at this place, and if they don't wish to buy, at least to obtain a little pamphlet, kept on their counter, entitled "Hints to Tea Drinkers," and therefrom learn a little useful information on the subject.

The pamphlet is given *gratis*.—*Anglo American.*

The finest specimens of green and black teas ever sold in this country are imported by the Pekin Tea Company, 75 Fulton street. Those who want good teas, at reasonable prices, can always get them there.—*Tribune.*

We have tried the teas imported by the Pekin Tea Company, 75 Fulton street, and if we live will try them often. They are selling the most delicious teas we ever drank, and retail them at wholesale prices.—*Evening Post.* oct25—1m

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A. G. BAGLEY'S

CELEBRATED IMPROVED EVER-POINTED

GOLD PEN.

This Pen received the highest premium at the last Fair of the American Institute, and has been pronounced by the first Teachers of Penmanship in the country, to be infinitely superior to any Gold Pen ever before introduced to the American public. The lasting properties of this Pen, are undoubted, owing to the total absence of corrosibility from any of the inks in use, and the peculiar shape of the nibs, (which was first introduced by Bagley) makes it more pleasant to use, rendered it less liable to damage, more easy to repair, and prevents the necessity of the great care that other articles of the kind require.

MANUFACTORY, 189 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Platt & Brother, sole Agents, 12 *Maiden Lane.*

o25—1f

A. WHEELER'S

CASH TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 4 Courtlandt street, near Broadway.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has now on hand a large and well selected assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising all the newest styles of French and English cloths for winter garments, rich silks, cashmere and fancy vestings, and every other requisite for the coming season. All orders will be executed in the first style at the shortest notice, and at the most moderate prices. o25—3m—cnn

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WRIGHT'S PRINTING OFFICE,

71 Fulton, cor. Gold street,

Circulars, Handbills, Posting Bills, &c. &c. printed at the shortest notice. Orders received at this office.

PRICES REDUCED 33½ PER CENT.

102 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.,

MANUFACTORY OF

CHAPMAN'S MAGIC STROP

OF FOUR SIDES

This celebrated Magic Strop has acquired its great popularity from two causes: its cheapness, and its excellence. It is of four sides, one of which is the hone, the others contain compositions for sharpening and giving the keenest edge to the razor. Retailed for 50 cts. 62½ cts. 75 cts. and $1 each, according to size and outward finish. Prices by the dozen, $3 50, $5, $6, and $8. A two side Strop with hone, $2 50 per dozen, 31¼ cts. each. o25—1m—h.nn

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FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

Samuel Hammond (of the late firm of Benedict & Hammond) having associated with him Mr. Oslin Ashcraft, under the firm of Samuel Hammond & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will continue the business of selling and repairing FINE WATCHES, at the old stand, No. 44 Merchants' Exchange, in William, first door from Wall street, where they hope to maintain their noted reputation for selling fine watches and keeping the *correct time.*

Mr. Hammond, while in the late firm of Benedict & Hammond, having solely attended to repairing of all fine watches, will continue to do so, in connection with his present partner, who has established a high reputation in his profession.

N. B. Fine jewelry, silver ware, and a variety of parlor and office clocks, for sale at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory to the purchaser. o25—tf

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SANDS' AND BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

for sale at 21 Courtlandt st. o18

$50 REWARD.—Stolen on Sunday morning last from the sloop "Bee," Albert Chase master, lying at the foot of Roosevelt street, by the cabin boy, a sum of $155, the property of the captain. The money was in two $50's on the Mechanic's Banking Association, four $10's in Eastern money, two $5 bills and one $5 gold piece. The thief's name is Wm. Woolworth, and he belongs to Albany or Utica. He is 18 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very stout built, round shouldered, stoops slightly, and has a slow and awkward gait; his hair is light and long, his eyes grey, his complexion light, tanned and freckled; he is dissident, stupid, and very slow of speech. He wore, at the time of his departure, a moleskin jacket with lead buttons, faded brownish cloth cap trimmed with fur, light vest, and striped grey satinet pantaloons. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and recovery of the money, or for either in proportion. Information can be left at this office.

11*—s]

AT 132 NASSAU STREET,

THE PATENTED

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which articles are approved of by the Faculty, and sold on the most reasonable terms. o11—1y

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DR. WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

and Wild Cherry Bitters, are the only sure remedy for Dyspepsia and Impurity of the Blood, that has ever been discovered; and their extensive use, with recommendations from the most eminent of the medical fraternity, must assure the afflicted that they possess wonderful merit. They give

LIFE, ELASTICITY, AND VIGOR

to the system, promote a healthy action, clean the stomach and bowels from unhealthy accumulations, and purify and enliven the blood in the most thorough and effectual manner.

They are the unrivalled and efficacious compound of a

REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton street, N. Y. only, by J. W. Smith, corner Fulton and Cranberry sts. Brooklyn. o11—1m

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$500 REWARD.

Office of the Richmond, Va., Fire Association.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Tuesday the 13th May, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"*Whereas*, we are satisfied that most of the recent fires in the city have been caused by design,—

"*Resolved*, That a reward of five hundred dollars be offered by the Richmond Fire Association for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who may have set any house on fire during the last three months, or who shall set any house on fire with malicious intent, within the corporation."

By order of the Board of Directors of the Richmond Fire Association.

o15 JNO. H. BOSHER, Secretary.

PEASE'S HOREHOUND CANDY.

Those, if any such there be, who think the manufacture of this candy a simple affair, are egregiously mistaken. No less than twenty-five ingredients, each prepared with infinite care, are amalgamated by a peculiar process in this extraordinary compound. Each of these ingredients is in itself valuable, as a remedy for pulmonary complaints, and their curative properties receive the most concentrated form possible before they are combined. In the compound mass these individualities cannot be detected; in other words, the preparation cannot be analyzed, and therefore the imitations which have from time to time been paraded before the world have borne no resemblance in their composition to the original article. For Coughs, Colds, and all affections of the respiratory organs, it is believed that this preparation has no rival in the whole range of Pharmacy.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, June 23, 1843.

Messrs. J. Pease & Sons:—

Gentlemen,—I have used your Hoarhound Candy for myself and family for the epidemic or Influenza, and find it gives great relief both to the distress on the chest or lungs, and to the cough which so universally follows. THOMAS BEILBY,

cor. of Jefferson and South sts.

New-York, 3d month, 30th, 1843.

Esteemed Friends,—I am no friend to puffing or quackery, but having been cured of a very bad cough and cold by the use of your Compound Hoarhound Candy, I feel desirous to recommend it to others, that each may give it a fair trial and then judge for himself.

SOLOMON JENNER, Teacher, 75 Henry st.

To John Pease & Son, No. 45 Division st.

New-York, Oct. 25th, 1843.

Gentlemen,—The Hoarhound Candy you had the kindness to send me, I have used pretty freely; and it is with pleasure I take this occasion to acknowledge its good effects upon my voice and general health. I would most cordially recommend its use to all public speakers. It clears the voice, and is the best article of the kind I have ever used to cure those diseases of the throat with which speakers are most liable to be affected. Respectfully yours,

JOHN NEWLAND MAFFITT.

To Messrs. J. Pease & Sons, 45 Division st.

Sold wholesale and retail at 45 Division st., 10 Astor House, N. Y.; 254 Broadst., Newark, N. J.; 3 Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia; 8 State st., Boston, Mass.; 57 State st., Albany; 110; 142 Baltimore st., Baltimore; Weed & Waters, Troy, N. Y. o18

ACCORDEONS! ACCORDEONS!

The subscriber offers for sale at 76 Chatham street, a large and splendid assortment of the best finished and fine-toned French Accordeons, at wholesale and retail, for cash, at reduced prices. The Accordeon is an instrument of uncommon sweetness of tone, and bids fair to become one of the most fashionable and permanent. The following observations by some English writer are so happily and truly expressed, and so conformable with our ideas, that we take the liberty of transcribing them:—

"This instrument of music is in every way entitled to the notice and patronage of the musical world. It produces the most melodious sounds, and is remarkable for its peculiar sweetness and power of tone; the most difficult passages can be performed on it with taste and delicacy, while the bold swell of the organ, the enchanting tones of the æolian harp, and the dulcet strains of the hautboy are happily united. In the performance of quadrilles, waltzes, and other melodies, it is capable of giving to the different compositions grace and expression, while as an accompaniment to the voice, it is allowed for its size and portability to be unrivalled. With qualities so desirable, it might be imagined that some difficulty would attend its performance; on the contrary, although the accordeon is calculated to exhibit the superiority of a finished performer, it may be played upon by the most inexperienced learner, who will insensibly, as it were, be taught without any knowledge of the science of music to distinguish the various expressions and passions which music is intended to convey."

GEORGE W. PRATT,

76 Chatham street.

Accordeons accurately tuned and repaired at short notice, and warranted correct. o11—tf

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TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBEBS AND COPAIBA.

This preparation will be found the greatest and most valuable discovery in the annals of medicine, frequently effecting a cure in the short space of three or four days.

The following flattering testimonials from the eminent medical practitioner, fully sustains the high character of this inestimable medicine:

"The general use which your medicine has acquired in the several hospitals which has come under my care, and the speedy cures effected by it, guarantee me in my pronouncing it as a remedy in cases of Gonnorrhœa and Gleet, several of which, although very severe, yet were fully subdued in a shorter period than was ever accomplished by the former ordinary modes in practice."

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

JAMES TARRANT, Druggist, &c.

o4 No. 268 Greenwich st. cor. of Warren st.

ROBERTSON'S

PHŒNIX HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY,

103 *Fulton street, between William and Nassau streets.*

The Success which has attended the efforts of the Proprietor of this establishment to introduce into use a superior article at an extremely low price, encourages him to make increased exertions to merit the patronage of the Public. The peculiarity of his system of conducting business consists in the establishment of the most rigid economy in its various departments, as well as in an invariable adherence to "Cash on delivery," relieved from the oppressive expenses of the more extravagant craftsmen of Broadway, and subjected to none of those losses which are the certain accompaniment of the "credit principle."

He is enabled to offer the different articles in his line at the following reduced rates:—

HATS.

First Quality Nutria Fur	$3 50
Second do. do. do	3 00
First do. Moleskin	3 00
Second do. do	2 50

CAPS.

First Quality Cloth	1 50
Second do. do	1 00
Third do. do	75

o15 1m

THE FALL STYLE OF

GENTLEMEN'S HATS

Are now ready for the season, 1843,

which for lightness and superiority of color cannot be surpassed, which is a very important part of the Hat, retaining the color till it is worn out. Any article sold in this establishment is never misrepresented, but sold for what it is. Also, the Fall Style of Boys' and Children's Caps of various patterns, and a full assortment of Ladies' Furs. Gentlemen can have their Hats made to order in any shape or style they wish. C. KNOX, No. 110 Fulton st.

o15 3m between William and Nassau sts.

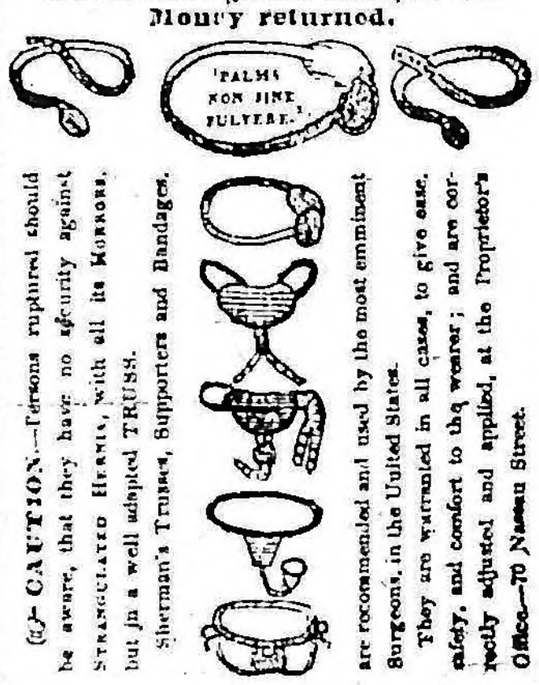
SHERMAN'S IMPROVED PATENT PREMIUM

TRUSSES.

Physicians and those afflicted, will bear in mind that Mr. Sherman has had fifteen years practical experience in the making, fitting, and adapting of Trusses to every form of Hernia. He is permitted to refer to the first Surgeons in the city, and also to Ruptured persons whose cases have defied the skill of every other Truss-maker in the city.

SIX WEEKS TRIAL GIVEN

Satisfaction guaranteed, or the Money returned.



CAUTION.—Persons ruptured should be aware, that they have no security against STRANGULATED HERNIA, with all its MONSTERS, but in a well adapted TRUSS.

Sherman's Trusses, Supporters and Bandages, are recommended and used by the most eminent Surgeons, in the United States.

They are warranted in all cases, to give ease, safety, and comfort to the wearer; and are correctly adjusted and applied, at the Proprietor's Office—70 Nassau Street.

IMPROVED SUSPENSORY BANDAGES,

70 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Addamson & Oliff, Agents, 6 Bowery

N. B—Unprincipled persons have undertaken to vend spurious imitations of Sherman's celebrated Trusses, which can only be had genuine at his office as above, or Addamson & Oliff, 6 Bowery. o18

ANALYTICAL MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

420 Broadway.

FOUNDED BY

DR. J. CLAWSON KELEY,

For Gratuitous Advice on all Diseases.

The success which has attended this practice in the treatment of Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, &c., &c., for years past, needs no further comment. o11—1m

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181 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Where can be found a large assortment of his celebrated Dental Instruments, files, teeth, pen, pocket, hunting and bowie knives; scissors and razors, of the best manufacturers, 181 BROADWAY, between John street and Maiden Lane. o11—tf

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THERE ARE CASES IN WHICH

forbearance and compassion cease to be virtues. For instance, a person of property groaning under rheumatism and gout, with contracted cords and distorted joints, who has never tried the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Liniment for such cases, made and prepared at 21 COURTLANDT STREET, whether that negligence come from prejudice or parsimony, as these articles are sure to cure, if used. o18

LIFE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of profits in both European and American policies.

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The peculiar advantages accursed to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

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A Medical Examiner is in attendance at the office daily, at 12, noon, and 3 o'clock P. M. Fee paid by the Society.

se27—1m J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent.

WILKES'

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Embracing an Analysis of the old Spanish claims, the British pretensions, the United States title; an account of the present condition and character of the country, and a thorough examination of the project of a

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To which is added, a Journal of the events of the celebrated Emigrating Expedition of 1843; containing an account of the route from Missouri to Astoria, a Table of Distances, and the physical and political description of the Territory, and its settlements, by a Member of the recently organised

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The whole concluding with an Appendix, containing the Treaties, Diplomatic Correspondence, and Negociations between Spain, Russia, Great Britain, and the United States, in relation to the North-West Coast

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For sale at the office of the "National Police Gazette," No. 27 Centre street, and at the book stores

FALL FASHIONS.

BLOOMER'S FALL HATS

Are now ready, and he invites attention to them, as being all that the greatest devotee of fashion could require. He does not pretend to give the dimensions of the brim, the curve, the height of the crown, or the width of the binding. Twenty-six years' experience has taught him that one shape Hat will not suit every form of face, and he has found mine yet who are willing to sacrifice all appearances to fashion. His hats are made to suit the style of the heads, and while he yields to none in point of taste or style, he ventures to assert with perfect confidence that no one wearing his hats would be called out of fashion. He invites an inspection and trial of his hats, confident that in point of style, finish, material, and workmanship, they are equal to any in the city, while they are sold at the extremely low price of THREE DOLLARS, the price of other dealers being "four."

His assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, of the most beautiful style, is very large, and together with every article in the line, are offered at greatly reduced prices.

E. BLOOMER,
o4 tf Clarendon House, 301 Broadway

S. W. BENEDICT,

WATCH MAKER,

No. 5 WALL STREET, (NEAR TRINITY CHURCH.)

Has removed from the Merchants' Exchange to No. 5 Wall street, where he has opened an entire new stock of Watches, and hopes to continue the reputation he has had for the last fifteen years, for selling fine watches. No pains or expense has been spared on his new Regulator, and the public can rest assured of its keeping the correct time. All of the Wall street expresses, and most of the steamboats and railroads start by it. He has made a permanent arrangement with Mr. Cottier, who has been foreman for him for the last three years, and great care will be given to the repairing of fine watches. T. F. Cooper is supplying him with his best Chronometer and Duplex Watches, which will be sold as low as if purchased of him in London; he has also the Anchor Escapement Watch, a very handsome pattern for ladies, together with Roskell's, Tobias', and Beesley's Lever Watches. Spoons and Forks warranted sterling silver, French mantel and office Clocks, Jewelry, &c. Mantle Clocks repaired by an experienced workman, and warranted. se27—3t.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed, from No. 4 Depau Row, Bleecker street, on the 10th instant, a small white and red Blenheim Spaniel,—answers to the name of Prina. Five dollars will be paid upon his return to the above place. se20 3t

ENOCH E. CAMP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 27 Centre street, near Duane,

Respectfully informs his numerous friends in this city and elsewhere, that the increase of his professional business has compelled him to engage the assistance of one of the most accurate attorney's of the New York Bar, who will always be found at his office, in his absence. He therefore solicits a continuance of the favors conferred upon him in all cases where legal services are requisite, as his fees will be found to be reasonable, and all business entrusted to his charge will be conducted with promptness.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Albany, July 23d, 1845

To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:

Sir—Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Senator for the First Senatorial District, to supply the vacancy which will accrue by the expiration of the term of service of Isaac L. Varian, on the last day of December next.

Also, the following County Officers, to wit: 13 Members of Assembly, and a Register for the said city and county in the place of James Sherman Brownell, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

At the same election, the sense of the people of this State will be taken in relation to the proposed convention, specified in act, chapter 152, entitled "An act recommending a convention of the People of this State," passed May 14, 1845.

And also at the same election, the following proposed amendments to the constitution of this State will be submitted to the people, viz:

"In relation to the removal of Judicial Officers."

"For the abrogation of the property qualification for office."

Yours respectfully,
N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New-York, July 28, 1845.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the statute in such cases made and provided for.

WM. JONES,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. se20

LOST—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—On Friday, the 12th, between Flushing, Astoria, and Williamsburgh, L. I., a double case Silver Watch, with enamel dial, and steel watch chain attached, and an old fashioned gold key—maker's name Robert Davy, Kennington-hall, No. 2484—by leaving it at Mr. HOVER'S, Flushing Hotel, Mr. J. COREY, 302 Division street, or at this office, will receive the above reward. se20 3t

$10 REWARD.—Lost in or about the City Hall, a small blue wallet, with a gilt stripe on the edge, containing from forty to fifty-five dollars in bank bills, chiefly on the National Bank, New York.—ones, twos, threes, tens, &c.; a written memoranda, together with a copy of an answer to a suit in Chancery, entitled Joseph L. Lewis, vs. John Anthon. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, on application at this office, or to 28 John st. near Fulton, or to Mr. LEWIS, the engraver. se20

$200 REWARD.—The store of the subscriber was opened on the night of the 8th October, 1845, with false keys, and robbed of the following articles of Jewelry, viz:—No. 4760, 1 chased gold lever R. H. chased bar, 6 pair jewels, Edwards maker; No 16249, 1 English gold dial lever, raised figures, Johnson maker; No. 6720, 1 gold anchor, brass cap, 13 jewels; No. 13021, 1 silver D. B. lever, Johnson maker; 1 silver lepine, chased backs; 2 do. engine turned do. 2 small engine turned, lepine; No. 8731, 1 english silver lever D. B., Johnson maker; No. 6907, 1 D.-B. do do., Edwards maker, 3 pr. extra jewels; 1 vertical Bermond; 1 English, plain case, Harrison maker; 2 vertical, engine turned, Roskell maker; No. 49477, 1 silver lever D. B., Robinson maker; No. 8903, on plate, 1 gold anchor lever, Johnson maker, Liverpool, brass cap; No. 41717, 1 silver lepine, chased back; 1 large old fashioned silver watch, double case, Milden maker, Liverpool; No. 6341, in case, 1 silver vertical watch, wind on face; No. 8379, 2 silver horizontal watches; 1 silver do. do. Also 3 gold curb chains, rolled with hand clasps, extra length, weight each, 17½, 19, and 30½ pwt. Also 22 set silver tea spoons, 3 do. table spoons, 1 do. desert, all marked "A. Blakeman." Also about 130 assorted gold finger-rings, (scratch mark inside,) with many articles not enumerated. One half the above reward will be paid to any one who will give information that will secure the goods and thief or thieves, or $50 for either the goods or thieves, by

A. BLAKEMAN.

The other half of the above reward will be paid by
H. K. HARRAL, Major.
Bridgeport, October 2, 1845 n11

SILVER WATCH AND GOLD CHAIN STOLEN.

Stolen, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, October 5th, 1845, from the house of Hiram P. Rowel, Agent of the Mount Pleasant State Prison at Sing Sing, a silver watch made by Beasly of Liverpool, No 11223, silver dial plate, figures denoting the hours, and hinges of the case, gold. Attached was a gold fob-chain of a peculiar pattern, terminating at the end with a plain gold ring. The suspected thief is an old convict by the name of Scott, who is supposed to be insane, having been transferred from the prison to the lunatic Asylum on that account. He was seen in the village of Sing Sing on the night succeeding the theft, and is supposed to have set out for New York on the following day. A suitable reward will be paid for the above property, on application at this office, or at 119 Pearl street. o11—1t

INDEPENDENT POLICE OFFICE, No. 48 Centre Street, NEW YORK.—The undersigned most respectfully inform the citizens of New-York that they have established an office at the above mentioned place, for the purpose of transacting both Criminal and Civil, business. They will devote their undivided attention to the recovery of all kinds of property which has been obtained by False Pretence, Forgery, Burglary, or by any other dishonest means, and are always ready, at a moment's warning, to travel to any part of the United States. They are grateful for the patronage already received, and from their long experience in Police business, feel assured that they will continue to do as they already have done—giving full satisfaction to Banking Institutions, Insurance Companies, Merchants, and Citizens generally.

They will receive communications from any part of the United States or Europe, and will promptly attend to the same in strict confidence and with despatch.

GEORGE RELYEA,
WM. B. HARBER,
RANSOM BEMAN.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1tf

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—The high reputation that these non-pareil Safes had acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1845.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 139 WATER street, corner of Depeyster, New York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.
sep20—1m

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from Newburgh, on the night of 1st September, a small dark sorrel horse, about 15½ hands high, white off hind foot, a white spot on the forehead, bob tail, 8 years old, a mark of a cut on the nigh haunch. When stolen, had a round shoe on the nigh fore foot, and a bar across the off foot. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, on application at this office, or to S. C. HIGGONSON, Newburgh
ae20

$25 REWARD.—Horse and wagon stolen or taken away on August 28th. A young man of light complexion, and dressed in dark pantaloons and coat, hired a grey mare and York wagon from the livery stables of Filbert st. above 11th st. The mare is grey, with switch tail, about 15½ hands high; the wagon has the wheels in front higher than usual, 16 spokes in each wheel, geared with a cast wheel on top of the springs in front, painted black, and trimmed with drab cloth. As it is supposed the man who hired them is not determined to return them, any information respecting the same will be thankfully received; and the above reward will be given for the return of the property and detection of the swindler, on application at this office, or to the North Ward Hotel, No. 1 North Eleventh st. Philadelphia. PHILIP CONWAY. se20

CAME to the premises of Wm. H. Bolton, on the 12th instant, a dark bay Horse, about sixteen hands high. The owner of said horse can obtain the same, by applying at the ION, 217 Washington street. Property must be proved and all charges paid. se20 tf

STOPPED, in 77th street, Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, a valuable young Bay Horse, without bridle, saddle or harness. The owner, on proving property and marks of the horse, can have him by paying the expenses of keeping, advertising, &c., by applying to

J. W. TRIPP,
se20 tf 77th street, Bloomingdale Road.

LOST, on Thursday evening last, from the corner of Whitehall and Front streets, a large bay Horse, one hind foot a little white, a ring bone on one hind foot. Whoever will return him to J. PALMER, at the same corner, will be paid expenses and trouble. se20 1t

$50 REWARD.—Stolen on 11th Sept. from 291 Madison st. a small lady's gold patent lever watch, No. "12925; maker, G. R. Beasly, of Liverpool;" gold dial, ornamented with a lady and dog surrounded with a wreath in raised work. The cases are engine turned, chased on the edge, and the ring for the chain is likewise chased. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the article, on application at 291 Madison st. or at this office. n11—3t

LOST, on Sept. 1st, between the landing place of the steamboat Saranac and the canal packet at White Hall, a dark brown trunk, with yellow leather binding outside, and a yellow ticket, with the words "Swiss Bell Ringers" printed thereon; also a Champaigne basket, with rope hinges and rope fastening, to which a small brass pad-lock was attached, containing a quantity of boots and shoes, the property of McSkerrit, the comedian. A suitable reward will be offered for the recovery of the property on application at this office, or to WM. CORBYN, 73 Hudson street. se20

LOST, a pair of gold spectacles, on the 11th inst. between Amos street and the Jefferson Market. A suitable reward will be offered for the return of the property, on application at this office, or to No. 33 Amos street, before 9 A. M. or after 6 P. M. se13

FOUND, on the morning of the 4th instant, a black pointer dog. The owner is requested to call and prove the property and pay charges and take him away. If not called for in three days he will be sold to pay expenses.
se20 1t HENRY McAVOY, 416 Broadway.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, on the 20th of August, from the slaughter house, No 181 Forsyth street, a black setter pup, about three months old, white spot on the chest, slightly marked with tan or liver colored spots, about nose and eyes. Whoever will return said pup, or give information where it may be found, shall be very liberally rewarded, by applying to S. B. HART, 181 Forsyth st., or to T. A. FOWLER, 61 Wall st. se20 5t

BARTINE'S LOTION—A Fair Offer.—Any person who is suffering with any of the following afflictions, viz: Rheumatism, Gout, White Swellings, and all swellings or contusions attended with pain or inflammation, Sprains, Dislocations, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, Tetter or Ringworm, Glandulas Tumors, Lumbago, and all other painful affections of the back and nervous fibres generally, Bites and stings of Insects, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Cuts, Humors of any kind, Cramp of the Stomach, Toothache, Fever and Ague, &c.—and will make a trial of one bottle of the above Lotion, according to the directions given, and who does not find immediate relief therefrom, we bind ourselves, upon the receipt of the empty bottle, to hand back to said person the whole price of said bottle of Lotion. We firmly believe it to be one of the best Family Medicines ever put before the public, in any and all of the above cases, and many more not enumerated. We always have sold, and still do sell every bottle on the above conditions, and as a proof that it is as good as we recommend it to be, we positively assert that we have never had one bottle returned—on the contrary, the sales have been steadily on the increase. We therefore make the above offer to any and all who may feel disposed to make a trial of the above harmless remedy. We therefore say to all, try it, and we also venture to say that all who do try it, will never be without it. Call at the principal depot, 323 Broadway, and see a large number of original certificates from those who have been benefitted by its use. C. S. BARTINE & CO., Proprietors.

☞ Those who cannot afford to purchase, will be relieved without charge at the depot. Agents wanted immediately. sep20—1m

The public are respectfully informed that at the above establishment may be found MECHANICS' and ARTIZANS' TOOLS, in almost endless variety. The subscriber having made it his study to ascertain where the best and cheapest implements used by mechanics are produced, and having thus far given great satisfaction to those who have selected from the stock he has collected together, he is induced thus publicly to inform all seeking such an establishment, that they can now find at one place nearly every tool and implement used by mechanics in almost every branch of business, and having adopted the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, (the only honest system,) as the rule of guidance in his business, purchasers may rely upon the lowest price which will afford a remuneration profit being fixed upon each article, and that whether they send an inexperienced person, or come themselves, they will be charged the same price for the same article. Having made the above remarks, it is needless to add, that the custom of such as beat down prices is not solicited; nevertheless, the subscriber does not expect all visitors to purchase his articles, but will at all times be ready to show them to all, whether they purchase or not. Coopers will find a large assortment of tools, all of which are warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be returned. Planes, Saws, Plane Irons, Chisels, and many other articles, are warranted in the same way. Warranted English cast steel Engraver's Tools, Burnishers, Scrapers, &c. A large assortment of the celebrated Tally-ho Razors on hand, all warranted,—a printed warrantee accompanying each. Small and large Tool Chests furnished complete with tools, varying in price from 6 to 100 dollars, always ready. Strangers seeking this establishment, are informed that a painted flag, a fac simile of the above cut, hangs over the curb stone in front of the store; and they are particularly requested to notice this, as there are several wholesale hardware stores in the neighborhood, which might be mistaken for this establishment.

HENRY F. FAIRBANK, 44 Fulton street,
se27—3m. between Pearl and Cliff sts.

$100 REWARD.—Stolen from the house No. 250 William street, October 3d, 1845, 1 gold patent lever watch, "Samuel Morris, Liverpool, No. 15843," 1 gold antler, gold cap, "M. J. Tobias & Co. Liverpool, No. 2656," 1 do. do. "Marchand Peret, No. 1387," 1 do. do. brass cap, "Marchand Peret, No. 2228," 4 silver antler do. "M. J. Tobias, Liverpool, Nos. 26156, 26155, 26159, 26160," 2 do. do. "E. H. Cooper, Nos 3715, 3717," 1 do. do. "E. Hyde, No. 4356," 1 do. do. "Ale & Fennerel Lucele. 13-1," 1 do. do. "Boutte, Geneva, 33558," 1 do. do. "Brothers & Maly, 6608," 1 do. silver lepine, "M. J. Tobias & Co. 8512 or 27 10.104," 2 do. second hand lepine, "M. J. Tobias & Co. 1160 or 2350," 6 D. B. silver watches, Nos. not known, 3 dr 4 doz. gold rings and breastpins, and 1 gold cant chain, with gold slents, with a rete stone, 1 do. with plain links, 1 gold fob chain, with a sele key, with amethyst stone, and 10 gold pencils. The above reward will be paid for the property and thief, on application at this office, or to A. H. GOODMAN. n11

$100 REWARD.—Stolen on Monday, October 6th, between 7 and 9 o'clock, A. M. from the trunk of Capt. C. K. Davis, City Hotel, a package containing 24 large silver spoons, 24 small do. do. 26 large forks, do., 21 small forks, do., 2 sugar tongs, 2 salt spoons; sugar tongs and salt spoons are German silver, the sugar tongs marked "Emily," all the rest are marked "No. 95," on the back. The silver is fig-styled Queen's pattern, maker's name "Wilson & Co." or "Wilson & Son." Fifty dollars of the above reward will be paid by C. K. Davis; fifty dollars by C. Jennings, City Hotel, or on application at this office
o11

FOUND—A Hog, on Friday last.—The owner can have it by paying charges. Inquire at P. MURPHY'S, 24 Roosevelt street. se13 1tf

Merchants' Vigilance Association.

Organised to investigate and expose abuses in trade, to prevent frauds, and punish the fraudulent.

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Extract from Sec. 6 of the Constitution: "Any Merchant of good standing may become a member of this Association, on being proposed to the Directors, and no objection being made thereto." o4tf